The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 63. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Pacific road is again blockaded by a snow.

—Councils paid no heed to the Mayor yesterday.

—Pittsburgh has another batch of Notaries this morning.

—The Central Hotel at Omaha was destroyed by fire yesterday.

—In New Hampshire the betting is in favor of a Republican victory to-day.

—The Republicans went ahead in the municipal election held in Maine yesterday.

—Mrs. A. H. Bowman, a sister of Mrs. Gen. Belknap, died at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, yesterday.

—Uncle Dan'l Drew yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. His total liabilities are put down at $1,500,000.

—Two of the leading coal companies at Pottsville resumed work yesterday morning, giving employment to a large number of hands.

—Seven bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Poor House at Norwich yesterday, and it is feared three more of the inmates were burned.

—Valentine Becker, a shoemaker, in attempting to jump from a train on the Miami Railroad near Cincinnati, fell under the wheels which passed over his head.

—They failed to develope any "crookedness" in the management of the Cleveland Workhouse, and the investigation came to an inglorious end yesterday—the Trustees being completely exonerated.

—District Attorney John W. Johnson was arrested at Lancaster yesterday on a charge of issuing forged and fraudulent naturalization papers. The alleged offence was committed four years ago.

—Robert Buchanan, the poet, writes from London, England, suggesting the formation of a committee to collect funds to relieve Walt Whitman from his impoverishment. He warmly eulogizes Whitman.

—Cardinal McCloskey is seriously ill, suffering from general debility. The fatigue incidental to his journey to Rome and his arduous religious duties have affected his health so much that he was not able to appear in the Cathedral on Sunday.

—Yesterday at Trenton, New Jersey, Joseph Sooy, Jr., the defaulting State Treasurer, was sentenced to the State prison for three years and until the costs of the prosecution are paid. He wept bitterly on hearing the sentence. He is over sixty years old and had formerly been highly respected.

—The method by which many of the investigations by the House are conducted is well illustrated in the case of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It is said one hundred and fifty witnesses have been examined, and more than four thousand pages of testimony taken, yet no notice has been sent to the Secretary that there were any charges against him, nor that he could make any cross-examination of witnesses.

—The New York *Times* in a review of the "front" situation says: "Taking a comparative view of the statements of many of the real estate agents in the city, it seems that rents of all kinds of property are decidedly lower than they were last year. Making an average of the rentals of the last two classes of real estate, it may said that houses and apartments for dwelling are from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than in 1875, while the depreciation in that of stores, shops, and business lofts is from ten to thirty per cent."

—Already the indirect effects of Plymouth Church troubles are becoming manifest in other quarters. In a remarkable discourse the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, reviews the proceedings of the Advisory Council, and declares them to be insufficient so far as the question of Mr. Beecher's morality is concerned, but incompatible with the canons of the Congregational Church. It is even intimated as possible that Dr. Storrs may feel himself compelled to withdraw from the denomination; which would be a very curious result of a movement that originally threatened to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn.

—At half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the office of the Surveyor of Customs, over the Bank of Commerce, in Memphis. The police and bank watchman found the doors locked. After breaking them in, they found the clerk of the Surveyor, who stated he had been working there until that hour when the lamp exploded and set the papers on fire. An alarm was sounded and the fire extinguished, not however, until the books and papers of the office were either burned or badly damaged. The remark of the clerk after the fire that it looked Belknapish, causes considerable comment. No money or valuable papers were lost.

—The badkruptcy of Mr. Daniel Drew will not be much of a shock in Wall street, and still less outside of it. Mr. Drew has been practically out of business for a year—a fact to which the comparatively modest amount of the liabilities of the once redoubtable operator bears ample testimony. A petition in bankruptcy is not a very brilliant ending to thirty years of stock-jobbing, though it carries with it a tolerably instructive moral. Whatever may have been the demerits of Mr. Drew's financial career, it has certainly been a more respectable one than that of his most notorious rivals on the Street. He will probably live long enough to see some of them make a far more ignominious fall.

—A correspondent speaks thus reverently of the appearance of Mr. Pendleton in the House at Washington on Saturday: "The first notice of the gay and festive 'gentleman' George look as gushing as ever, and with his physiognomical attractions, and his courtly and engaging manners, it is not to be wondered that Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Marsh found in him an acceptable and otherwise entertaining companion in their travels in Europe. He does not seem in the least concerned at the peculiar conspicuousness of his present position before the country. His appearance on the floor of the House did not create a sensation, nor was the would-be Democratic candidate for the Presidency over-demonstrative towards his party friends."

—"Gar," writing from Philadelphia, thus figures up what it will cost to stay a week at the Centennial under the terms proposed by the "Centennial Lodging House Agency": "Two dollars and a half per day is $17.50 per week, without dinner. Let us consider the case of a man and his wife who visit the Centennial and stay one week under the auspices of this agency. They may be placed anywhere in the city, in a good quarter or a bad one, next door to a handsome house or to a brewery and lager beer saloon. They have to take their chances of that. They have to pay at least $1 per head for their dinners within the Centennial grounds, for the keepers of restaurants there have gone to great expense to erect temporary structures, have paid large sums for the concession to the Centennial authorities, and are there to make money. This will make the bill of the couple $49 per week for mere board and lodging. I must confess that I consider this gross extortion a deliberate skinning of the public."

—Jerry Black hints that a "veiled woman" called on Mr. Clymer the Monday night before the Belknap expose and told him what questions to ask. Jerry tells the story in this way: "It was nothing but a quarrel between two women—Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap—which brought out this thing—a quarrel while they were in Europe, *possibly having its occasion in a deeper scandal.*" That deeper scandal and its consequences might be picked out of disjointed sentences like these: Marsh and Mrs. Bowers traveling in Europe—Belknap engaged to latter—report from Paris—Mrs. Marsh—French gentleman—etc.—suggestion from Mr. Belknap that Mrs. Bowers should part company—hell, fury, woman scorned, &c.—chance for revenge at last—applied prod to her husband—made him appear before committee. She found his statement on Monday afternoon too weak to bring down the Secretary and his proud wife, and she (Mrs. Marsh) told Clymer that night the bottom facts of the efforts to make her husband perjure, and enabled him (Clymer) to question intelligently the next day. So there, you have the true inwardness of this case. Now, don't state this theory of the visit of the veiled woman to Mr. Clymer on Monday night as a fact, but only my belief of it."

FOREIGN ADVICES.

EGYPT.

Battle With Abyssinians.

LONDON, March 13.—A postscript edition of the *Daily News* contains the following:

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sunday, March 12—2:45 P. M.—On Wednesday night last the Abyssinian army crossed the river Decassa Deppa, and attacked the intrenched camp of the Egyptian army, when severe fighting took place on Thursday. The Abyssinians were repulsed and retreated to Adowa. King Kassa, the Grand Vizier, six chiefs and five thousand Abyssinians are reported killed in the trenches. Prince Hogzan escaped unhurt. Rhatib Pasha was wounded. The Egyptian losses were heavy, but the victory was complete.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

An Elopement in Court Circles.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A London dispatch says: Lord Ailsford's wife has eloped with the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough. The Marquis of Blandford is notorious for his social escapades, and the Marlborough gems have been, it is said, sold to pay his debts. He is a brother of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Ailsford, the unfortunate husband, was called home from India on urgent affairs some time ago. The elopement is the absorbing topic in the clubs.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

State Rights vs. the Federal Government.

A TEST VOTE ON THE SECESSION QUESTION.

The Alleged Irregularities in the Pittsburgh Custom House.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1876.

SENATE.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. BAYARD briefly addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MORTON said the bill presented three important changes from the old method, which he proposed to point out. The bill provides for debate or explanation while the vote was being counted. It provides against the disfranchisement of any of the States, and it provides that the vote of every State shall be counted.

Short addresses were made by other Senators, but no action was taken.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) introduced a bill to remove from the streets of Washington the tracks of all railroads using steam power, and a memorial of citizens accompanying the bill. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservations and for other purposes. Referred.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Soft Money Petition.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented a petition of seven hundred and thirteen citizens of Illinois, asking for the repeal of the resumption act. Referred.

Bills Introduced.

The Speaker then called States for bills, under which call the following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. HEWITT (Ala.), prohibiting contributions from and employes of the Government for political purposes.

By Mr. DIBRELL (Tenn.), for the benefit of distillers of less quantity than five hundred barrels per year.

By Mr. LANDERS, to allow twenty days' vacation, with pay, to all Government employes to attend the Centennial celebration.

By Mr. FORT, to reorganize and consolidate the territories, and to provide for their speedy admission as States.

Also to impose a tax on sales of stocks, gold and bullion.

By Mr. FARWELL, to extend to the port of Chicago the privileges of sections 2,990 to 2,996 inclusive of the Revised Statutes.

By Mr. BROWN, granting the right of way to railroad companies in the Indian Territory.

By Mr. MCCANNON, to exempt persons engaged in the postal service from militia duty and jury service.

By Mr. BLAINE, regarding the regulation of commerce and navigation and steam vessels.

Also, by request, declaring the 14th of April, 1876, a legal holiday in Washington City.

By Mr. MEADE, by request, to provide for the more certain resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879.

Mr. WHITTHORNE offered a resolution directing the committee on Appropriations to inquire into the formation of divisions in the Treasury Department having charge of the proceeds of captured and abandoned property. Adopted.

By Mr. RIDDLE, allowing three months' pay to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war.

Also in relation to evidence before the Southern Claims Commission, etc.

Resolutions.

Mr. SOUTHARD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to defaulting internal revenue collectors. Adopted.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether promotions in the army since the 22d of June, 1874, have been in accordance with section 1,204 of the Revised Statutes, and if not, why not, was adopted.

State Rights vs. the U. S. Government.

Mr. BAKER (Indiana) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute one nation, and not a mere confederacy of States or nations; that the Constitution was formed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity, through their delegates thereto duly constituted; that the Government under the Constitution is one of the people, by the people and for the people, and, that in its appropriate sphere the Government of this nation is sovereign and supreme; that in its nature it is permanent and indissoluble, except by the action and consent of the whole people; that no State has any right or authority to judge of the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress, or to nullify the execution of the same, and that all overt acts by any State or people thereof of secession therefrom, or of rebellion against the same, constitute treason, and that the late war of rebellion for the dismemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or of Constitutional law.

He moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution adopted, and he called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. KNOTT asked whether it was in order to read from the Constitution these words: "Done in Convention, by unanimous consent of the States. George Washington."

The Speaker replied that that would be in the nature of debate, and was not in order.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas 91, nays 72—two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative. Very few Democrats voted for it. Among them were Messrs. Durand, Hardenbergh, Jenks, New, Phelps, Potter, Vance (Ohio) and S. S. Williams (Mich.) All the Republicans voted for it, all South ern Democrats against it, and almost all Northern Democrats refrained from voting.

Before the vote was announced Mr. BAKER called the attention of the House to the fact that many members were present who were not voting, and he made the point of order that they be compelled to vote.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that there was a good deal of truth in the resolution, and also a good deal of false principle.

The result of the vote was then announced. The following is the negative vote: Messrs. Atkins, Atkins, Beebe, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bright, Bruce (Ky.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Candler, Cate, Clark, Cook, Cowan, Culberson, Deballt, Dibrell, Douglas, Eames, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Glover, Goode, Gunter, Hancock, Harbridge, Harris (Ga.), Hewitt (Ala.), Hill, Hooker, House, Hunter, Hurd, Jones (Ky.), Knott, Love, Lewis, Lord, Mead, Milliken, Mutchler, Odell, Parsons, Payne, Phillips (Mo.), Piper, Rea, Reagan, Rice, Riddle, Robbins (N. J.), Robbins (Pa.), Ross (N. J.), Scales, Sheakley, Singleton, Smith (Ga.), Stone, Terry, Throckmorton, Tucker, Vance (N. C.), Waddell, Walker, (N. Y.), Ward, Williams (Ind.), Williams (Ala.), Willis, Yeates and Young—72.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute a nation in the sense, to the extent and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is a Federal Union, and was formed by the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity, that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution, and these rights and powers cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of the States have the same sanction of security in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the Federal Government, and that local domestic government by the several States within the limits of the Constitution is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the citizen and the continuance of our republican system of Government.

Resolved, That the doctrine that any State has a right to secede from the Union is in conflict with the idea of perpetual union, as contemplated by the Constitution, and should be regarded as being forever extinguished by the result of the recent civil conflict.

Mr. HOLMAN called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. BLAINE expressed a hope that every Union man in the House would vote against the resolution.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was adopted—yeas 150, nays 42. All Democrats and a few of the Republicans voted for the resolution. Among the Republicans voting Aye were Messrs. Kelly, Leavenworth, McDill, Phillips (Kansas), Platt, Townsend (Pa.), Willard, W. B. Williams (Mich.), and Wilson. The rest of the Republicans voted No.

District of Columbia Bonds.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the payment of interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, made a report, and proceeded to explain it. He stated that the amount of these bonds issued up to the 29th of January was $3,558,700, and that from that time up to the 3d of February the additional amount of $184,350 had been issued, but that since that time no bonds have been issued.

After discussion the report was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 78.

Complaints from Texas.

Mr. BLAINE presented a memorial of citizens of Texas protesting against the unjust and illegal manner in which the State of Texas is apportioned into Congressional Districts. Referred.

Don't Want Silver.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the issue of gold interest bearing bonds for the purchase of silver and its manufacture into coin is an unwise and wasteful expenditure of public money, and ought to be discontinued. Referred.

The Pittsburgh Custom House.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution calling for information as regards the alleged irregularities in the Custom House at Pittsburgh. Adopted.

Investigations.

Mr. WILLIS offered a resolution calling for information as to cotton claims presented and paid by the Treasury Department since January, 1865, requiring the names and residences of the original owners, and of attorneys; also as to the manner of paying fees in such cases, and whether there has been any conspiracy to defraud the Government in respect of such claims. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIS also offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire into the alleged conspiracy on the part of Jno. W. Wright and others to defraud the Government in connection with Indian claims. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Remonstrance from Pittsburghers Against Secession.

Petition from Alleghenians for Secession.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

The conference committee's report in regard to the appointment of additional Notaries Public was, on motion, reconmitted.

Bills on first reading occupied the entire session.

Adjourned.

Nominations by the Governor.

The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate: Mahlon H. Dickson, of Philadelphia, to be Commissioner of the Board of Public Charities for a term of five years; Joshua W. Jones, of Dauphin county, Superintendent of Public Printing for a term of one year; John Munnel, to be Justice of the Peace for the township Marion, county of Greene, until thirty days after the next election; John W. Holmes, to be Coroner of Blair county until the first Monday in January, 1877; Anthony Long, to be Sealer of Weights and Measures for Cambria county for a term of three years; Jas. Graham, to be Justice of the Peace for the township of Bloomfield, in the county of Crawford, until thirty days after the next township election.

Notaries Public.

The following were appointed Notaries Public for a term of three years: John S. Davison, J. J. Howard, Frank Semple, Francis Torrence, Alfred L. Watkins, Wm. Little, A. G. Tim, Frank Kelly, Newton Petre, Samuel Smith, Walter Morris, Oliver S. Richardson, Thomas M. Brady, George H. Woods, F. D. Storm, Lawrence Sands—the above all of the city of Pittsburgh; Henry Yeager and John G. Walther, both of Allegheny City; Wm. J. Wright, Kittanning, Armstrong county; John Pearce, Harmony, Butler county; Waldron H. Dante, Petrolia, Butler county; Howard Kerr, Foxburg, Clarion county; Henry M. Brodhead, B. J. Buck, both of East Brady, Clarion county; John A. Livingston, Du Bois, Clearfield county, Wm. C. Jackson, Union City, Erie county; Samuel S. Spencer and Jacob F. Walther, both of Erie, Erie county; Wm. L. Wilkinson, Brownsville, Fayette county; John Kurtz, Connellsville; J. P. Mitchener, Carmichaels, Greene county; James C. Moore, Saltsburg, Indiana county; Alexander Brubaker, Berlin, Somerset county; Samuel Foust, Meyersdale, Somerset county; J. H. Donly, Franklin, Venango county; Charles H. Noyes, Warren, Warren county; Samuel P. Keller, Washington, Washington county; John S. Markell, Monongahela City, Washington county; and James E. Saylers, Greensburg.

HOUSE.

Petitions and Remonstrances.

The House met at 7½ o'clock.

The following petitions and remonstrances were read and properly referred:

By Mr. HAYS, a remonstrance of property owners of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-second wards of the city of Pittsburgh against the bill repealing the act supplemental to an act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. JONES, a petition against abolishing the Poor Directors of Westmoreland county.

By Mr. IRWIN, a petition of inhabitants and taxpayers of the Eleventh ward of Allegheny city for the repeal of the act annexing them to said city.

By Mr. WISE, a petition of citizens of Greene county to fix the county salaries at or less than two thousand dollars.

A petition of citizens of Fayette county praying for the passage of an act extending to said county the provisions of the act of March 19th, 1872, allowing school teachers their time and wages whilst attending the County Institutes.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. LONG, an act referring to the sale of passenger railways, extending the time for transfer after filing the certificate.

By Mr. GRAHAM, an act amending the provisions of the mechanics' lien laws to parties contracting with sub-contractors.

Also an act extending the provisions of the mechanic's liens law to property contracted for by married women.

By Mr. PLUMMER, an act in regard to reform schools in the Commonwealth. Section one provides that committing magistrates shall not send any children under seven years of age to such institutions. Section second, that managers shall examine all inmates, and those found incorrigibly vicious shall be sent back to the courts to be dealt with by the courts. Section third prohibits the contract system in said institutions.

By Mr. ZERN, an act repealing the local option liquor law in the townships of Elizabeth and Lincoln, Allegheny county.

Iron Clad Liquor Law.

Mr. JACKSON called up the bill to repeal the iron clad liquor law relating to Mercer county, which had been reported from the committee affirmatively, and had the same recommitted to the Judiciary General Committee.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported from committee affirmatively:

An act for the unlawful mining of coal.

Also for the more proper ventillation of coal mines.

A supplementary act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for debts of the association, except under certain circumstances. Passed second reading.

A concurrent resolution was offered to urge Congress to present a medal or some mark of distinction to the five military companies of the Commonwealth who first responded to the call for troops in the late rebellion, as follows: National Light Guard, Pottsville; Washington Artillery, Pottsville; Ringgold Artillery, Reading; Allen Infantry, Allentown; Logan Guards, Lewistown.

There was read a letter from Hon. Simon Cameron certifying to the correctness of the above. The resolution was agreed to.

Camp Meeting Police.

The House adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the act empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force.

Conference Committee.

The House appointed Messrs. Chrisman, Irwin and Parker a conference committe on the act to change the place for holding sessions of the Supreme Court in the Middle District, and provide for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose. The Senate appointed Messrs. Strang, Winslow and Dill.

The balance of the evening session was taken up by the passage of bills on first reading, among which was the free pipe bill.

Adjourned. K.

The Storm in Missouri.

QUINCY, ILL., March 13.—The *Whig* makes this summary of the results of the late storm in Missouri: Seven persons were killed and seventeen injured, three or four of them dangerously. Some thirty houses were blown down and immense damage was done to orchards and timber. It is estimated that in Monroe and Rolls counties one thousand miles of fencing were prostrated. Five miles north of Monroe, at the time of the hurricane, a terrific storm passed over, leaving the ground covered with eight to ten inches of hail.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., March 14, 1876.

The probabilities are that the Mississippi river will rise slowly from Davenport to Memphis. The lower Ohio will continue to rise.

BROWNSVILLE, March 13, 1876.

River nine feet three inches, and rising. Weather cloudy.

RICE'S LANDING, March 13, 1876.

River nine feet, and rising. Weather cloudy and cool.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 13, 1876.

River five feet ten inches, and falling. Cloudy and cold.

OIL CITY, March 13, 1876.

River six feet six inches, and falling. Cloudy and cold.

WHEELING, March 13, 1876.

River thirteen feet six inches, and falling. Cloudy and cold.

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1876.

Clear and cold; mercury 28 to 50. River 19 4-10 feet on gauge; rising. Up—Arlington, 10 P. M.; Pat Cleburn, 1:30 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 10 A. M. Down—Dandy No. 2, noon; Peytona and barges, 2 P. M. Business very light. The Bowling Green lies over to repair her boilers.

ST. LOUIS, March, 13, 1876.

Arrived—Dictator and barges and Beaver and barges, Illinois river; Mills and Morton; Ohio river. Departed—Clinton, Dubuque, City of Chester, Memphis. Rivertising at the rate of half inch an hour. Cloudy and clear alternately, and cold.

CAIRO, March 13, 1876.

Arrived—Rover, Pittsburgh, noon; Greyhound, Ohio river, 3 P. M.; Lookout, Ohio river, 5. Departed—Rover, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Eddyville, Nashville, 3; Greyhound, South, 4; Lookout, South, 5. River 25 feet 6 inches; rising. Clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, March 13, 1876.

The river rose 6 inches. Arrived—Baum, Cincinnati; Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Belle Memphis and Capital City, St. Louis. City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg; Simpson Horner and Sherlock, Ohio river, the latter last night.

NASHVILLE, March 13, 1876.

River 5 feet on shoals; rising. Arrived—Silverthorn, Evansville; Laura C. Davis, Pt. Isabel; Hillman, Cairo. Departed—Jno. S. Bransford, Pt. Isabel; Bermuda, Cairo; Silverthorn, Evansville.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1876.

Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Lee, Vicksburg; Bismarck, St. Louis; Henry C. Yeager, St. Louis. Departed—Henry C. Yeager, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1876.

Clear and mild. Departed—Cons Millar, Cincinnati; Minnie, Salt river; Glasgow, Cincinnati; Eureka, Kentucky river. Nine feet ten inches in canal, and still rising.

CINCINNATI, March 13, 1876.

Twenty-six feet; rising. Clear and cool. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling; Cons. Millar, Memphis. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh.

LITTLE ROCK, March 13, 1876.

Clear and cool. River 10 feet and rising. Arrived—Fleetwing and Ella Hughes, Ft. Smith. Departed—Rosa Miller, Pine Bluff.

VICKSBURG, March 13, 1876.

Down—Church, 12 M.; Shreveport, 2 A. M. yesterday. Up—Commonwealth, 8 A. M.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Investigation of the Belknap Case.

The Examination of Mr. Pendleton Postponed Until To-day.

More Money Wanted for the Centennial Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1876.

The Safe Burglary Case.

District Attorney Wells to-day again appeared before the House Committee on the Judiciary, now investigating into the causes why the so-called Harrington safe burglary conspirators have not been tried, as also other witnesses were also examined. This investigation, Mr. Knott says, will be thorough.

Allowance of Claims.

Senator Sherman's bill to limit the jurisdiction of heads of departments in the allowance of claims provides that no claim against the United States in any executive department, after being finally considered and rejected by the head of that department, shall be subsequently considered or allowed in whole or in part by the head of that department, but if presented again, may be referred to the Court of Claims. It also prohibits the consideration and allowance by the departments of any claim that accrued more than two years before its presentation, providing that such claim must be referred to the Court of Claims, if within the limits prescribed by section 1,061 of the Revised Statutes. It is made the express duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury to examine and pass upon the legality and amount of each claim recommended for payment and not completed as far as such recommendation had ever been made.

The Belknap Case.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met to-day and Mr. Pendleton was present, but as the books and papers of the accounting officer of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company will not be brought to the city until late to-night, and as the papers called for from the War Department had not yet been furnished, the examination of Mr. Pendleton was postponed until to-morrow.

Allen F. Terry, formerly steamboating on the Upper Missouri, testified that he carried goods for Casseberry to Standing Rock, and to other parties at trading posts. He knew of no transactions between Orville Grant and Durfee and Peck, and never said, as reported, that Grant was interested with the Secretary of War in the disposal of trading posts. He knew of no money having been paid by any of the traders for the purchase of their posts, and said he was subpœnaed on the strength of a newspaper article which was full of falsehoods.

The committee then took a recess.

Money Wanted for the Centennial.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Col. Lyford, Commissioner John Eaton and Prof. Baird, representing the Government board charged with the preparations for the Centennial Exhibition to be made by the several departments, in advocacy of an additional appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. The Board asked about a million dollars last year, but Congress appropriated only five hundred and five thousand. They now ask for the remainder of the sum needed, and say that with his aid the Government exposition will be a magnificent display, worthy of the nation, and of itself alone sufficient to make the entertainment a success.

Watching the Revenue at Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House of Representatives copies of letters received from the Collector and Appraiser of Customs at Philadelphia, representing the absolute necessity of additional customs officers to protect the revenue in connection with goods imported for the Centennial Exhibition. There is no fund at the disposal of the Department from which to pay extraordinary expenses for officers required to examine, appraise and maintain the custody of foreign goods at the exhibition. It is estimated that not less than $100,000 will be required for this purpose.

Tax on Sales of Gold and Silver.

Representative Fort to-day introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that on and after the first day of July next there shall be levied and paid a tax on all sales or contracts for sales, whether verbal or written, of gold and silver bullion and coin at the rate of ten cents on the dollar of one per cent. on the amount of the sales or contracts for sales thereof. A failure to make a return of sales or the rendering of fraudulent returns shall subject the party to a penalty of one hundred dollars, besides the payment of the tax due, to be assessed by the Collector on the best information he can obtain.

To Speak Quarterly.

The report that an arrangement has been made by which the Government is to purchase the entire bullion product of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines for a year for use in the resumption of specie payments is pronounced incorrect by the Treasury Department, although it is admitted that a proposition of this kind has been received and is under consideration.

Premature Rumors.

Secretary Bristow, in response to inquiries concerning the report that Revenue Detective Phillips has unearthed astounding corruptions in California, and that the testimony is to be sent to Congress, says that the report is news to him. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue also says that he has received no information in regard to these statements.

A BLACK HILLS PIONEER.

The Country Composing the New Eldorado Orally Pictured.

The Difficulties Besetting the First Exploration—Forming the Nucleus of the First City—The Agricultural Aspects of the Country—Mineralogical Characteristics of the Gold Fields.

After an absence of more than twenty years Captain T. H. Russell, the pioneer explorer of the Black Hills, returned to this city, the place of his birth, on Saturday. The best part of the Captain's life has been spent on the frontier, and since 1858, when he made one of the pioneer party that settled in Colorado, he has been among the first explorers of the new gold fields of the Far West. In his wanderings he became familiar with the Black Hills country, and for years he has had a desire to prospect that region. The strict guard kept over the country by the Indians, and the unfailing persistence with which they hunted down intruders deterred him for a long time from venturing upon the territory of the reservation, but last year he determined at all hazards to explore the forbidden country.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOLD

in the hills has grown into a legend upon the frontier, and the jealous guard put upon the country by the Indians has served but to intensify popular belief in the truth of the legend. The army gave the Indians the fullest protection in their right of possession, and when the Captain conceived the idea of exploring the hills he was forced to work in secret or his designs would be frustrated by the Government officers. He secured twenty-five brave fellows who were willing to share all the risks, and the 6th of October, 1874, this little company marched into the hills, braving the wrath of thirty thousand Sioux Indians, and made a page in history for themselves, as the pioneers of a region which promises to prove rich beyond the conception of the most sanguine. The expedition was composed of men who were familiar with all the wiles of the Indians, and by their skill they preserved themselves from the vengeance of the crafty Sioux.

After the party were betrayed to the Government officers, and brought back to the settlements, the press teemed with stories of their adventures, and their reports of the abundance of gold in the hills, their vivid description of the natural

BEAUTIES OF THE REGION,

its advantages as an agricultural and stock-raising country, and their confidence that they had discovered the paradise of the West, gave birth to the excitement that is now taking form in the inundation of the Hills, by a flood of hardy fortune-seekers, who will develop all the hidden resources of the new country.

The Captain has installed himself at the Robinson House, where he will begin the work of organizing an expedition to the Black Hills, and yesterday a representative of the GAZETTE had a long talk with him about the new Eldorado. In appearance the Captain is the beau ideal of a pioneer. Six feet in height, and straight as an arrow, and with a keen gray eye that sparkled brightly as he related the adventures of his first trip into the Hills. His complexion is windbeaten and his large sinewy hands have that russet shade which the life of a hunter and prospector only gives. His faith in the new country is unbounded, and he is determined to make his home there. Speaking about his first expedition he said: "Every body on the frontier knew that the Government would not permit white men to go into the Hills, but my faith was so strong in the country that I was determined to go anyway, and in the summer of 1874 I set about organizing an expedition. I had to move cautiously, as the least publicity would notify the Government and the soldiers would knock my plans into a cocked hat. By correspondence with men that I knew had the nerve, arrangements were made for a party of twenty-five, and early in the fall of the same year we were

ALL READY TO START.

We got away from Sioux City about the 6th October, 1874, and started for the Hills by way of Bismarck. The expedition had a great many Sioux City men in it, and I was a Sioux City man myself, and we were all anxious to prove that the best way into the Hills was from Sioux City by way of Bismarck. Before we were many days on the road we bitterly repented our choice, as the road was the worst possible. The difficulties we had to contend with were legion and our progress was most drearily slow. The march was painful, and it required all the efforts of myself and others of the party to keep many of the men from giving away to discouragement. Finally on the 23d December we arrived at Custar Park, where Custar City now stands, and after being seventy-eight days on the road our weary journey was at an end."

"Did your party form the nucleus around which the present city has grown" interrupted the reporter."

"Not at that time. You see when the party started every man was as lightly equipped as possible, because it was fully expected that serious trouble would be had with the Indians. Our sole idea was to explore the hills country as thoroughly as possible, and if we were satisfied, to come back and locate. Our facilities for mining were very few. Being an old placer miner myself, and having heard, and believing, the stories of

THE RICH PLACER DIGGINGS

in the hills, I had provided myself with a common gold pan, and an apology for a rocker, that had seen its best days in California and Colorado, and a couple of the party, also old miners, had the same thing, and these primitive implements constituted our stock of mining apparatus. As soon as the men were sufficiently recuperated, exploring parties were sent out through the country, and they invariably reported the finding of gold. The whole party were delighted at such a result, and on the 3d of February two of the men, well mounted, were sent back to Sioux City to report the success of the expedition and bring back provisions, and also bring back the necessities for a settlement. After several weeks we became tired waiting for tidings of the messengers, who were to have notified us of their arrival as soon after it as possible, and thinking an accident had befallen them, we started four others on foot to Cheyenne, by way of Fort Laramie. They packed (carried) their own blankets and provisions, and in about a fortnight after they started two of them returned, in charge of a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, commanded by Captain Mix, and the whole party were made prisoners and taken to Fort Laramie, where they were paroled. Subsequently we learned that the two men who had started for Sioux City were over four weeks on the road, and that their sufferings were very severe. Reluctant as we were to admit it, this fact proved incontestably that

THE BEST ROUTE

was by way of Cheyenne, and over the Government road to Fort Laramie, and so along to Red Cloud Agency and Custar Park. The soldiers treated the party very kindly, and we were protected from assaults of the nature suffered by the Captain Gordon party, because we, appreciating the situation, freely gave our pledge not to enter the forbidden territory again until permitted to do so by the Government."

"How does the Black Hills country look from an agricultural standpoint, Captain?"

"It is without exception the finest stock raising country I ever saw. The grass is of the richest kind, and as far as the eye can reach it waves over hill and dale in Peytona and barges, 2 P. M. Business very light. The Bowling Green lies over to repair her boilers.

southern region, where Custar and Hill cities are situated, there is

AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER.

French, Spring, Castle, Rapids, Box, Elder and Elk creeks and other water courses are in the region. They are small and rapid streams, and some of them have been very profitably worked. Nuggets varying from an ounce to three pennyweights in weight have been found frequently. The bed rock is about twenty or thirty feet down, and the dirt is quite profitable the whole distance. In the northern region, about sixty miles from Custar City, are the Whitewood, Sand, Deadwood and Iron creeks. The bottoms of these streams are of packed gravel, the bed rock is about six feet below the surface, and there is gold in paying quantities all the way down. In this region, and in fact all over the country timber is abundant, excellent Norwood pine being a prolific feature of the general landscape.

In the closing moments of the interview Captain Russell said that beyond all question the Cheyenne Route was the best, cheapest and most available.

A STAGE ROUTE

from Cheyenne to Custer City has been established and is in successful operation, and those who have not teams are run over it in from three to four days at a cost for fare of from $10 to $20. Starting from here the best route for the emigrant would be by way of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which is the only road that has direct and close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, to Omaha and thence to Cheyenne. By this route the gold hunters can be landed in Custar City for $35.50.

The Captain hopes to have his expedition ready to start by the 1st of April, which is the latest moment to which he can postpone his start, and if things can be got in readiness before that time the start will be made before. Upon all questions of outfit, &c., he will give all desirable information to all comers at his headquarters in the Robinson House, where he will be located during his stay in Pittsburgh.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY COMMANDERY, No. 35, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SIR KNIGHTS—YOU WILL appear at the Asylum on WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in full Templar uniform to attend the funeral of our late GENERALISSIMO, JOHN M. M

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅛.

WHY do not the Democracy push forward impeachment proceedings against BELKNAP?

THE Democrats let MARSH go because they did not wish to "commit an assault on him!" What benevolent creatures.

DANIEL DREW, the great Wall street speculator, has followed the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, and failed. He has been supposed to be very wealthy, but, under the revelation of the bankrupt statement, he is badly used up.

THE authorization, by the House at Washington, of the publication of three hundred thousand copies of the Agricultural report, is regarded as the entering wedge for the restoration of the franking privilege. The postage on so many reports would amount to $30,000,—a sum too large for the members to pay out of their private means.

WHILE Congress is so skittish over the Texas & Pacific Railroad affairs, the House Committee is understood to be ready to report favorably a bill to create the territory of Oklahama,—a measure designed to give large tracts of lands to two railroad companies, for which the Indians much be paid in cash. This little game is well worth watching.

IF it should prove true that Governor KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has appointed ex-Governor WARMOTH United States Senator, in place of PINCHBACK, rejected, it will not be of much benefit to WARMOTH, as the precedent in the Senate is against him. Yet KELLOGG may have resorted to the move, as a means of uniting Liberals and Republicans at home, in view of the oncoming State struggle. KELLOGG is an astute politician, capable of making useful combinations as occasion may require.

THE election in New Hampshire, to-day, is an event of more than ordinary importance, in view of the surroundings. It is held right in the midst of the investigations, so vigorously started, and so poorly sustained by the Democracy in Congress, and it becomes very important that we should be able to gauge the sentiments of the people. This the New Hampshire election will do. The Democracy, aware of the influence that will attend this election, will strain every nerve to succeed, and rumors of frauds and bribery are very current. The Republican party is buoyant and hopeful.

THE propensity for investigation in Congress and around it, has reached an absolute mania, and charges and accusations are flying around Washington, indiscriminately. Democratic as well as Republican officials are involved,—PENDLETON, HENDRICKS, and RANDALL being among the greater lights on the Democratic side. From the present indications, the drag net is to be cast in all directions, and every reputation smirched, that can be got at. It is the day of glory for the scandal mongers, who are grandly busy in resurrecting all the rumors and stories that have been at any time current, and whose suspicions are given forth as facts. The Democratic House gives its undivided attention to the scandal business. In the meantime public affairs, so far as these relate to laws, and preparations to direct the affairs of the country in the future, are left unattended to. We do not object to investigations, based on indications that corruptions exist; but to throw out a drag net, and strive by all means to fasten suspicion on really innocent parties is not fully in accord with the supposed dignity of Congress. Particularly is this true, when the net only drags Republicanward, while Democrats are let to go unscathed, when the committee can possibly protect them.

THE appropriation ordinance was promptly passed over the veto of the Mayor yesterday. With due respect for the judgment and action of Councils, we are compelled to think that they made a serious mistake. The statements in the veto message were distinct, positive and important. If discrepancies exist between the amounts professedly, and those actually collected, it is a serious question what becomes of the money. Admit that there have been deficiencies, that are being made up, and we still inquire, what is the amount, and how long before they are made good? If, as the City Treasurer yesterday intimated, money has been taken from the Sinking Fund, which is being, or will be replaced,—we ask, what is the amount? We hold that it will give much better satisfaction to the people to candidly state the facts, and let the entire operation proposed be clearly known. If this is not done, and the impression is created that the Sinking Fund is drawn on at will, a feeling of distrust will obtain, and this of itself will be a serious calamity. In our view, the interests of the Treasury officials, and all others depends on making the most candid and conclusive statement of the exact situation; as, while for the moment successful, serious obstacles can at any time be put in the way of the financial management of the city.

WE FEAR there is too much favor being shown by Congress to the prospects for the admission of new States. The action taken in the case of Colorado is well enough, but New Mexico does not deserve, we think, the favorable consideration that is being given it. The Legislature of New Mexico, in its petition for admission, says that the "memorialists are confident" that the Territory "possesses more than the requisite population," and the Senate Committee on Territories in reporting upon the subject seems to have taken the fact for granted. By "necessary population" the memorialists mean the population which is the unit of representation in the House of Representatives, that is about 135,000; but they nowhere show that New Mexico has that number of inhabitants, and the committee does not supply the omission. The statistics which are given in the report destroy the presumption of fact. The population was in 1850, 61,547; in 1860, 93,516; in 1870, 91,874. The falling off in the last number is explained by the transfer of parts of the Territory to Arizona and Colorado. A liberal estimate would put the present population of New Mexico at little if any more than 100,000. To admit Mexico as a State, unless the proper conditions are clearly ascertained to exist, only serves to strengthen the declaration that there is a political purpose in it. We hope scandal of this character will be avoided.

THERE is an evident uncertainty about the movements of the Democracy on subjects involving the outlay of money that can be accounted for on no reasonable theory. In some of the appropriations important reductions are made, while in other directions large sums are voted. We have instanced that of ordering three hundred thousand copies of the Agricultural Reports. Now the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, at Washington, has decided to report favorably the bill for the equalization of bounties. The measure proposes to give to each man who served in the Federal armies during the war a sum of money equal to the highest bounty paid when recruits were scarce and in demand. The result of such an attempt would be to put a few dollars into the pockets of each of many thousand men, and to take from the Treasury probably sixty or seventy millions of dollars. There is no necessity for this. The Government has already fulfilled all its promises to the soldiers, and that is enough. We have been just, and we are far too poor to be unduly generous. The project was devised for the purpose of currying favor with the military class of the country, and it is pushed forward now by the Democratic party as a campaign measure. We trust there will be enough courage, sense, and public spirit in the Senate to defeat the bill, if it is passed by the House; and if there is not, then we may hope that the President will veto the measure.

IT has become a subject of comment, in the religious journals, the amount of attention given in the secular papers to religious news, including meetings, addresses and sermons. It is evident that among us, as everywhere in the Old World, religious and ecclesiastical interests are to have new prominence and to engage much of the time and thought of our people. Any one who will examine the recent files of city and country newspapers will be surprised at the space given to reports of religious movements and discussions. To all appearance the disposition to separate Church from State more thoroughly than ever is tending to make the churches more watchful over their own affairs, while the remarkable growth of ecclesiastical organizations, as these are now recorded in Centennial reviews, is calling new attention to matters of denominational discipline and economy. It is clear that our great religious bodies have had much power in educating not only the intellect and affections, but also the talent for government and economy among our people. The large amount of money that has generally been so wisely handled, the number of persons trained for teaching, and the greater number of persons under their instruction, the domestic and social as well as more distinctive theological interests entrusted to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, make our religious chronicles an important part of our national history. The prominence given by the press to church movements may, too, indicate the deepening interest among our people, in religious matters.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

The management of the indebtedness of large cities has become one of the most serious problems that the public has been called on to consider. Newark, New Jersey, has about $10,000,000 of debt, contracted in making improvements, and is about to fund it in ten years bonds, for which the real estate along the line of certain improvements is to be held responsible. It is doubted if this will afford the necessary relief, but it the best plan that can, at the moment, be devised. Chicago is in terrible financial straits, and the danger is feared that the paper of the city may go to protest. The success of the effort to borrow money in New York is made to depend on the banks of Chicago taking a share of the loan, and this they refuse to do except on condition that the Mayor of the city resign. The indications are that serious trouble will yet result from the complications that exist in that city. Here we have also a heavy debt, but are not in financial jeopardy. Yet it is enough to add seriously to the bulk of our taxes, and to make taxation onerous and oppressive. The problem that arises is, how shall we meet the burthens that are upon us, and reduce the volume of debt?

In considering these questions, we should remember that at the present, the people ask to be required to pay no more than is absolutely necessary. The oppression of the times, and the difficulty in procuring money, induces an anxiety that taxation shall be made as light as possible. Yet current expenses, and interest on our indebtedness must be kept up. The latter of these items cannot be avoided, and must be met through taxation, unless we issue bonds to pay interest on existing debts, a course that none can approve. The only place where economy can be exercised is in the salaries of officials, and in the current expenses of the city government. In New York they have met this question by proposing definite salaries for all officials,—these to be in lieu of fees, all of which are to go into the City Treasury. Such a plan has been in process of consideration here, and will eventually come into force. Yet we imagine that there might be a judicious reduction in the current expenses of the city, which would sensibly relieve the burthens of taxation. We are well aware of the fact that the recent efforts in that direction were not as successful as it was expected they would be, but this need not prevent further attention in that direction until satisfactory results are obtained. The immediate necessity is to relieve the people, as far as possible, and this requires the reduction of taxation to the lowest limit consistent with efficient government.

The period of financial hardness over, and provision should be made to pay our indebtedness as rapidly as possible, with the determination that once paid, the city shall not be plunged into debt again. The cheapest way to be rid of debt, is to pay it, as rapidly as possible. Could our bonds be paid, the current expenses of the city would not require the collection of a large sum, and taxation would thus be lessened and made easy. Of course, this seems like looking to the good time coming when all shall be honest, economical, and lovely, and yet, it is not an impossible expectation. At all events, we are compelled by law, to observe certain conditions in regard to the payment of the principal of our debts. Under this law several years must elapse before the debt is paid, and in the meantime we can certainly observe economy in the current expenses of the city. This requires that we have no more officials than are actually necessary to perform the work, and that these be paid fair salaries. This done, all proceeds from fees of all kinds should pass into the City Treasury. Until this is done, it is idle to talk of reducing taxation. The affairs of a city must be conducted as are those of a successful private business. If a large current expense is allowed to be incurred, there must be a corresponding income, or bankruptcy will follow. So cities must curtail expenditures, if they would not be required to endure heavy taxation to meet the outlay.

The time has come, when the people positively demand relief, in the matter of taxation. It is idle to think of large outlays for fresh improvements, or to perpetrate the extravagances that grew up in more prosperous times. It is felt, first of all, that we should, as soon as possible, be rid of debt; and, in the meantime, that all extravagances should be lopped off, thus affording what immediate relief may be possible. How to reach this last item is the puzzle. There are many who look back twenty years and remember how small the outlay for city government at that time, as compared with the present. Just where the extravagance comes in, or what it consists of, is a mystery, usually. It is hard to see what clerks, or officials, or duties can be readily dispensed with, yet there is a painful consciousness that officials have multiplied in numbers, and expenses in amount. A committee of clear minded citizens, intelligent and capable, might sift this puzzle. At all events the people groan under the weight of taxation and ask relief.

MR. BASS'S STATEMENT.

When Mr. Bass informs the House of Representatives, in a set speech, says the New York *Tribune*, (Liberal), that only a few minutes before the discharge of the witness MARSH he made a remonstrance against letting him go, and stated to the committee the very reasons which are now recognized to have been so strong for detaining him, we are bound to accept what he says without reserve. On such a point his memory cannot have deceived him. And the replies of his colleagues do not seem to refute him. Mr. CLYMER "does not recollect" Mr. Bass's remonstrance. Mr. BLACKBURN does not recollect it. None of the other members, if Mr. CLYMER is right, recollect it. But the failure of their memory does not meet Mr. Bass's positive statement. We cannot help believing that the protest was offered, and that it made no impression upon the Committee, because the Committee was too much occupied with the political consequences of the disclosure they were about to make to pay the proper attention to its legal results.

It is not necessary to strain common sense in order to account for the imbecile management of the BELKNAP affair. Even if Mr. CLYMER did wish to stifle further inquiry, it is unreasonable to ask us to suspect all his Democratic associates of the same desire. It is much easier to explain their blunder by comparing it with the conduct of the majority in the House on other occasions since the opening of Congress. Their behavior has been consistent. We cannot remember a single instance in which they have shown a fitness for the practical work of legislation, or an ability to rise to the level of an important occasion. Their debates have been unseemly wrangles, their theory of politics is a wild scramble for offices, their statesmanship is nothing better than mud-throwing. It is quite clear that in the arraignment of BELKNAP they thought of very little except the next Presidential election, and if he has escaped through their heedlessness it is because his punishment was a secondary consideration, which they lost sight of in the excitement of the great discovery.

HOME ADORNMENT.

The Art of Home-Making—Numerous Suggestions from a Lady of Taste.

Women who have the talent of home-making, that is, the power to transform the plain rooms of a house into a cheerful and comfortable and beautiful home, are found in every walk of life. A cottage of three rooms may be cosy and inviting, and have all the atmosphere of home, while a three-story marble front may be cold and dreary—a place merely in which people eat and sleep. Or the marble front may be the home, and the cottage as blank and staring as an old barn. This depends on the presence of the home-loving woman, having the ability to carry out her instincts and desires.

Men, as a rule, are helpless before bare walls and uncarpeted floors. They are not only helpless, but often distressed and bewildered. I remember one case in which a well known and popular poet had more discomfort in selecting a house for his family than he would have had over the loss of half his income. His books abound in the tenderest and prettiest pictures of home, and yet, with his wife in Washington, he was bewildered in an empty house. At last he communicated his troubles to a gentleman in whose cosy home he was a guest. This gentleman and his wife went with the poet to the home selected. The lady pronounced it a beauty, and looked about with genuine interest. Our poet followed her in a sort of a daze. At last he admitted that the trouble was that he could see nothing homelike about it. The bare walls and square rooms and long halls were to him as severe as the lines and figures in a geometrical problem, and as puzzling. The lady said: "It is a house, not a home; your wife will make it a home. Here is your parlor, you see, and there your library; this your dining-room, and that is your kitchen."

"*Is it?*" said the interested man. "I couldn't make head or tail of it."

They went up-stairs, and the lady proceeded: "This will be your room, and here is a cosy room for the little girls, and this will be your guest chamber, and all have good places for the beds, don't you see? and good walls for pictures, and your wife will make them all as cosy as a bird's nest!"

At last the man of brilliant fancy began to see pictures that made the house a possible home. His wife came and made the possibility a fact. Many houses never become more than houses to their owners simply because the man is helpless and the woman has not the womanly talent of home-making.

Of course, the work of ornamentation may be overdone, and the rooms have the appearance of an overdressed woman. The evidence of lack of taste, the obtrusiveness of apparent effort, are as bad as the absence of all ornamentation, and should be avoided.

Among the devices in ornamenting rooms that are comparatively new to me, are wall-pockets for bouquets of dried grasses and leaves. These may be made half-moon in shape or triangular. Take stiff card board and cut out two half-moons, say measuring, the one 4 or 5 inches across the straight edge, and the other 3 or 4. The larger one is for the top, and is cut out in the centre so as to leave a strip an inch wide all around. The smaller one is for the bottom, and is used without cutting. The edges of both should be pinked. Pierce holes in both lower and upper places half an inch apart, with an awl or stiletto, making them large enough to admit the straws, you buy in bunches at the china stores. There should be an equal number of holes in top and bottom, and care should be taken to duly proportion the distance in the lower circle. Use white straws, 6 or 8 inches long, putting them through the holes so that they project about an inch at the top and bottom. Weave narrow ribbon (say ¼ inch wide), scarlet, blue, or green, in and out, between the straws, commencing at the bottom and weaving basket-fashion (ribbon crossing under straw one round and above it the next, and so on). This may be finished with bows, etc.; and, hung against the wall, makes a pretty receptacle, for many ornamental clusters of grasses, leaves, etc. Instead of ribbon, glazed paper in colors may be used. This is much cheaper, and looks almost as well.

While on the subject of straws, I will say that very pretty easels for small pictures or photographs may be made of colored straws (bought at the china stores for 10 to 20 cents a bunch). These are scarcely describable, except to say that the three upright straws form a tripod (two for the picture and one for support), and that the straws joining these a short distance from the bottom, project at each corner. All are sewed together, and ribbon tied in bows at all crossings to hide the stitches. They are graceful and appropriate, and ladies who know how to make them can teach others to do so in five minutes.

Covers for flower-pots have been mentioned. I have a simpler form than the one given last week. Take strips of white paper an inch wider than the depth of the pot to be covered. Fold this in creases as children do in making paper fans, the folds to be half an inch wide. The paper should be long enough to go around the pot, with the fold half open. Cut a hole or slit through the fold an inch from the top and the same distance from the bottom, and through these run a ribbon.

The covers may be made of paper of any color. They are very pretty made of drab paper folded as described, with strip of gold or silver paper at the top and bottom.

A COOKING SCHOOL.

An Eastern Idea of Practical Value.

New York talks of establishing a cooking school. Man may labor and toil out of doors to provide for a household, but if there is no management of such provision indoors, it will be the old truism, "willful waste makes woful want." Besides, cheerfulness, health, and general comfort depend so very much on well selected and well prepared food, that it is a domestic science that no woman can afford to be unskilled in.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books, what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope, what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love, what is passion but pining,
But where is the man who can live without dining?

That a wife should sing and play, or dance and dress well may as a matter of pleasure to her husband or household avail much, but that she should know how to order her domestic kingdom is the vital point on which the happiness of every member of the sovereignty depends. The property of her happiness is in her hands to make or to mar, and the responsibility of maintaining a well ordered home, each department of which moves satisfactorily, lies at her door.

The Good Time Coming.

Its only in poetry that we get a glimpse like this of the good time coming:

When men forget their love of gold,
And love humor more;
When truth is only current coin,
And counted o'er and o'er;
When men love freedom for its sake—
For all as well as one—
And for the greatest good their work,
From day to day, is done;
When men throw self aside and live
For some just purpose high,
Then will the glorious era come
When none shall fear to die.

DANBURY PATRIOTISM.

A Proposed Lady Washington Tea Party.

They were going (says the Danbury *News*) to get up a Lady Washington tea-party for the benefit of their society. It was to come off on the night of the 22d. And of an afternoon a few days before, several ladies met at the house of one of the number to perfect the arrangements. It was determined to give a grand affair,—something especially designed to transcend the tea-party by a rival organization last year. To this purpose it became necessary to devote the most careful thought to all the details, and this was done. In fact it would be difficult to find a more conscientious committee in a hamlet the size of Danbury. When all the particulars were arranged, and the various stands and minor offices assigned to the ordinary members of the society,—who were not present,—the important question as to who should take the leading character was brought up. With a view to do without the delay and feeling of balloting, the President kindly offered to do Lady Washington herself. She said that she felt it was not a favorable selection, but she was willing to take it, so that there need be no discussion or ill-feeling. If she thought she had not placed a sufficiently modest estimate upon her qualifications for the post, she was presently set at rest on that head. Her offer was received with silence.

"What do you think?" she asked. "I'm willing to do it."

"Lady Washington never weighed 250 pounds," ominously hinted the thin lady, with very light eyes.

"She had fat enough on her to grease a griddle, which is more'n some folks can claim," retorted the President, with anything but a dimpsy expression to her face. The tall lady's eyes grew a shade darker, and her lips shaped themselves as if they were saying "hussy," but it is probable they were not.

"As our two friends are so little likely to agree," observed a lady whose face showed that she was about to metamorphose herself into a barrel of prime oil, and precipitate herself onto the troubled waters, "I would suggest that I take the character."

"Humph!" ejaculated the President.

"Is there any objection to my being Lady Washington?" said the new party, facing abruptly the President, and emptying out the oil and filling up the barrel immediately with a superior grade of vinegar.

"I don't know of any, if some one will demonstrate that Lady Washington had a wart on her nose," replied the President, with unblemished serenity.

"Am I to be insulted?" hotly demanded the proprietor of the wart.

"The truth ought not to be insulting," replied the President.

"I 'spose our President thinks she would be a perfect Lady Washington," ironically suggested a weak-faced woman who saw her chances for taking the character dejectedly emerge from the small end of the horn.

"I don't know as I would be perfect in that role," replied the President, "but, as there will be strangers present at the party, I shouldn't want them to think that the nearest approach Danbury could make to the dignity of '76 was a toothless woman down with the jaundice." And the head officer smiled serenely at the ceiling.

"What do you mean, you insinuating thing?" hoarsely demanded the victim of the jaundice.

"Keep your mouth shut until you are spoken to, then," serenely advised the President.

"I'm not to be dictated to by a mountain of tallow," hissed the chromatic delegate, flouncing out of the room.

"I think we'd better get another President before we go any farther," said a sharp-faced woman very much depressed by the outlook for herself.

"It isn't hardly time for you yet," observed the President, with a significant look at the sharp-faced woman; "we will have to arrange for Lady Washington and George Washington before we will need the *hatchet*."

The sharp-faced lady snatched up her muff without the faintest hesitation and rushed out doors to get her breath. She was immediately followed by the proprietor of the wart, the thin lady disastrously connected with a griddle, and the toothless case of jaundice. This left but the President and a little woman who had yet said nothing.

"Had it occurred to you that you would like to be Lady Washington?" as the President, concentrating both of her toothless jaws just under the small woman's left ear.

"Oh, no," gasped the small woman, impulsively covering up the excrescence with her hand.

"Then I guess we'll adjourn *sine die*," said the President, and pulling on her gloves, she composedly took her departure.

And the tea-party became the fragment of a gloomy memory.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

One of the Ornaments of the Royal Jewel Box.

Says the Liverpool *Albion*, February 12: "One gem at least in the crown which was borne before her Majesty on Tuesday is of great antiquity and of high historic interest. The large sapphire, the partial drilling of which suggests that it may have formerly figured in the turban of some Eastern Sultan, was purchased, it is true, by George IV.; but in the front of the diadem, and in the center of a Maltese cross of diamonds, is the famous ruby given to Edward the Black Prince by Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, A. D. 1367. This same ruby was worn by Henry V. in his helmet at Agincourt. The gem is pierced right through. Otherwise, albeit each particular diamond, ruby, emerald and pearl in the dazzling array may have its own pedigree and legend, no authentic record of the crown jewels has been preserved, and Queen Victoria's crown, structually speaking, is a very modern affair indeed. The famous Tory crown of Sir Robert Vyner, which the crazy woman mutilated in 1815, had served at the coronation of William IV., but, as it weighed more than seven pounds troy, it was decided that the ponderous gewgaw should be broken up, and that a new and permanent crown imperial should be fashioned. The new crown, after having been examined and approved by Her Majesty, was exhibited during the last week in June, 1838, to a large party of friends by Messrs. Rundell & Bridge, at their premises in Ludgate Hill. Originally the cap was of purple, or rather dark blue velvet; but at the last moment this was changed for one of crimson. Purple is, indeed, the proper imperial hue; but it should not be forgotten that such a purple cap of maintenance is still extant in the crown of St. Edward, which, in its actual form, only dates from the reign of Charles II., when it was made to replace the coronal worn by the Confessor at the altar. St. Edward's crown has arches and fillets covered with large multi-colored jewels of no very exceptional value; and this is the one which Colonel Blood stole. Her Majesty's crown is constructed out of the fragments of half a dozen bygone insignia of regality which were broken up in 1838, and which included the diadem worn by Mary of Modena, by Queen Caroline and Queen Charlotte as Queens Consort, and that assumed by Mary II. and Anne as Queens Regnant. Thus the British crown may, as a comparatively new thing made up of very ancient materials, be held to present a sufficiently striking likeness to the British constitution, which has itself been broken into very small pieces, which has been patched and mended, enlarged and renovated over and over again."

Woman's Nature.

At the lower end of Woodward avenue yesterday an old apple woman offered her fruit to a vessel captain who was sighing over the good times of 1864. She wanted three cents apiece for her apples. He gave her a pleasant look and said:

"Well, well. Why you look as young as you did ten years ago. Same bright eyes and red cheeks—same white teeth."

"Take an apple for two cents, captain," she replied.

"I presume you are fifty years old," he continued, "but who'd know it? Lots of ladies at thirty look as old as you do."

"Take an apple for a cent, captain," she answered, smiling like a rose.

"Some rich old fellow will come along some day, searching for a buxom wife," said the captain, "and you won't have to peddle apples any more."

"Here, captain, two for a cent, take two of the biggest!" she exclaimed, and then ran after him and dropped two more into his overcoat pocket.

Matrimonial Facts and Figures.

Out of 709 marriage licenses granted by the Probate Court of Hamilton County (says the Cincinnati *Times*,) during the three months of December, January, and February last, seventy-one were issued to Johns, seventy to Marys, thirty-five to Annas, thirty-one to Kates, twenty-six to Williams, and twenty-three to persons whose Christian name was Charles. Among the amusing cases was that of a bashful youth, who, in his fright, forgot his lady's name and had to return home to refresh his memory. A towheaded young man, after being informed that 75 cents was the lowest price at which he could obtain a license, began to barter for a cheaper rate. Being finally compelled to give up all hope of a bargain, he departed murmuring to himself: "I reckon I'll have to hold on a while until times gets better."

SOMEBODY.

Somebody's waiting for somebody,
Where roses and daisies white;
'Neath the glance of their prond sun-lover,
Are dimpling with smiles of light.

And *somebody* knows that somebody
Is watching for him the while,
And that somebody waits to greet him,
As flowers the sun, with a smile.

And roses are kissed by the lover,
And daisies are thrilling with bliss;
But somebody knows that sweeter lips
Are waiting for him to kiss.

And the south breeze is shyly murm'ring
In the roses' and daisies' ear;
But somebody's listening to sweeter words
Than the daisies ever hear.

THE YEARS.

Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind,
And scorn the little days that pass
Like angels on the wind?

Each turning round a small sweet face
As beautiful as near,
Because it is so small a face
We will not see it clear.

And so it turns from us, and goes
Away in sad disdain;
Though we could give our lives for it,
It never comes again.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

A Story of Fashionable Life.

"Gleaner" the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* vouches for this story:

To return to this inordinate love of display which has grown up mushroom-like within the last ten years, let me illustrate to what lengths humanity will run when appearances in society have to be kept up, no matter at what sacrifice. A gentleman went to a pawn-broker's shop in this city a little while ago, there to meet a friend who was in considerable pecuniary embarrassment, and needed the assistance of "Mine uncle" to extricate him from his difficulties. The gentlemen sat awaiting the arrival of his friend in a little anteroom off from the main office, and while musing upon the uncertainty of private finances, and praying for a speedy return to specie payment, as far as he was concerned, was aroused from his reveries by the sound of a familiar voice attuned to feminine lips. Gazing through a small loop-hole, he recognized, to his astonishment, a fashionably dressed acquaintance. His curiosity was aroused to know why she should be conversing so coaxingly and intently with a pawn-broker. His wonder-struck eyes lighted upon an exquisite locket studded with beautiful diamonds, which she held in her outstretched hand, while his astonished ears heard her plead with the pawnbroker to give her a certain amount for it. "My family are actually without the necessaries of life," said the lady, gloved to perfection, and dressed in silks and velvets. "Our credit is exhausted, and my husband is a bankrupt, but we mustn't let people know to what straits we are reduced, and we must keep up appearances at all hazards, and you must give me the money I ask for." After a great deal of talk on both sides, the locket was left, awaiting, like the ancient Jews, the advent of its redeemer, and the lady left the room with only half the money she had hoped and begged for. The gentleman, stunned at the revelation and feeling a pity for the unfortunate woman, kept thinking of her the entire day. In the evening a grand party was given at the English Minister's, and Mr. Blank went with a fashionable crowd invited to the hospitable mansion. After making his devoirs to the hostess, who should his eyes first fall upon but the lady acquaintance who had made her first fashionable call at the house with the three golden balls. He stepped up to her and found her, as usual, elegantly attired, easy of manner, and with unconcerned serenity. After conversing for a while he said, "Pardon me, my dear madam, but, although your personal appearance is charming, yet I miss something from your necklace, that lovely locket I always admired so much."

"Oh, yes!" she replied with *sang froid*, "I feel so worried about that locket. I sent it to New York to have the gems reset, as some of them were a little loose, and I did not dare to trust them with any of our bungling jewelers. I am really worried at its lengthy detention. It should have been returned ere this." And she adroitly changed the topic of conversation to safer channels, and no one but Mr. B. knew that the pendant had brought food to the door, and perhaps kept the bailiff on the outside.

The Clinging Ivy Around Arundel Castle.

The Duke of Norfolk has been taking steps to prevent Arundel Castle from being injured by the ivy which has grown into the walls and expanded so as to cause many parts of the walls to crumble. The ivy has now been removed, and the walls carefully restored. At present an interesting search is going on in a square tower adjacent to the keep, called the "Well Tower." In the building is a well, formerly 400 feet deep, but now nearly filled up. There is a tradition that it contains hidden treasures, the occupants of the castle during the sieges sustained by the fortress having cast their valuables into it to save them from the enemy. Already the well has been explored to the depth of nearly 200 feet. Between thirty and forty stone cannon balls, about six inches in diameter, some spurs, and halves of cannon balls, have been brought to the surface, but as yet nothing has been seen of the expected treasures.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

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1874

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Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country.

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DICTIONARY OF
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Information—about 2,000 prominent musicians, musical instruments, musical events, musical terms, musical theory, music books, and everything else that one wishes to know about music, all concisely and clearly stated. Valuable book of reference. The possessor of this and perhaps of Ritter's History of Music, 2 vols. each, $1.50, is perfectly posted and inquiry proof in musical subjects.
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No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 8 P. M. to 7 P. M. ly
OLIVE OIL—FOR THE TABLE, MOTTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.
LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND White Lime; 100 bbls Eastern White Lime, just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

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MONDAY.
EVERY DEPARTMENT DAILY R
A T THE VERY LO
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FEDERAL STREET,
New assortment of Cashmeres and Cloths for Men's wear. A full line of all grades in newest styles of
Cassimeres for Gents'
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New Spring Sacques,
New Spring Shawls, New Spring Suits, &c. All
The Latest Novelties
In LADIES' COSTUMES and outside coverings now received and at the lowest prices. All kinds of
New White Goods!
And all grades P. K's, Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Swisses, Tarlataines,
Puffed and Tucked Muslins, &c. At 12½ cents.
White Corded Pique,
An extra bargain. A full assortment of
Ready-Made Clothing,
For Gents, Youths and Boys. Also,
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
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All sizes and kinds. Traveling Bags, Hand Satchels, &c., &c.

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Have opened this week in
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT
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At low prices, a full line of
LADIES' CHEMISE,
From 36 to 45 inch band.
Drawers,
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Walking Skirts,
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TIME AND TEMPER
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Black Gimp, great bargains	39
Black Bonnet Gimp, per piece of ten yards	3 00
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Magic Ruffle, per piece of six yards	32
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Machine Net	63
Cashmere Lace	24
Cashmere Ties	34
New Shades in Windsor Ties	34
Two Button Kid Gloves (warranted)	98
Extra quality Kid Gloves (two button)	1 47
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SEMPLE'S,
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Extra good bargains in DOMESTIC GOODS. At 5c, good Fast Colored Calicos. At 5c, yard wide
Sheeting Muslins!!
At 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
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Of Fast Colored Shirting Calicos. At 8½c, extra heavy Sheeting Muslins. At 8½c, bargains in All-Linen
Crashes and Towels.
At 10c, Lonsdale

FINANCIAL.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 14, 1876. }

There continues to be much ease in the working of the money market, the demand being less than the supply of loanable funds. The banks are quite ready to accept offerings that are at all satisfactory, and at very favorable rates.

Prominent business men ascribe the delay in entering upon active trade this season to several causes, the principal of which are the open winter—which has greatly interfered with the marketing of bulky farm products, and thereby shortened the cash account of country merchants—and the great number of mercantile failures in January and February. Usually our merchants have shown great faith in the reviving influences of Spring, and the mercantile imagination has expended itself long before there were positive indications of trade elasticity. This season merchants are reserved, and are cautious about expressing rose-colored opinions. They frankly admit that as times are, it will be possible to count with certainty on a good spring trade only after it comes; that it would be easier to predict a decline of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the money value of the spring business, and that they have made no preparations for larger sales than were effected a year ago. This may be taken as the average feeling among the jobbers, and among the few large retailers who do a parcel business with citizens of all the large cities of the South and West.

The fact that the expectations of no one are greatly raised, is regarded as a healthy sign. Nobody will be greatly surprised then, if there is a falling off in trade, and it is a fact that merchants have prepared themselves for obtaining better results from a given amount of business than before. They complain of two things, and are fast correcting one of them. They feel deeply the need of a wise financial policy which shall give "the dollar" a fixed commercial value. The importers say they suffer under a great disadvantage, and their business, which to be healthy ought to be conducted on invariable principles, is hampered by the element of speculation. Margins are very small and the decline of gold in a single day is often sufficient to wipe out profits and frequently causes a loss. What merchants complain of but last fall, is not complaining, is the extravagant mode of doing business which Eastern houses have fallen into since the war. The unnecessary leakages have been enormous. A member of a prominent New York firm, doing an immense business, says that their New York stores, where 90 men were employed, recently paid them a cent up to two years ago. They then employed reliable economy, reduced the number of clerks 20 per cent. without reducing salaries, and took $500,000 out of the business. This large amount, as invested, was little more than a dead weight. The result has been a fair profit in very dull times. The expense of doing business is being greatly curtailed on all sides, and merchants have taken examples in economy from their customers.

Many are hopeful and say that trade is bound to revive in a country like this, of boundless resources, and for the number of its inhabitants of unusual powers of consumption. Encouragement is found in the statements of the large produce and provision merchants. All inquiries among the most substantial houses, whose business may be said almost to extend over the whole of the United States, Great Britain and France, point to the same good prospects for disposing of all of last year's crops and produce at substantial prices. These firms suggest that the prosperity of the producers of the country is the prosperity of the merchant.

Houses to rent continue abundant, and real estate has little market.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	122¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	123½	10-40's, Reg	118½
" 1880, 1st call'd.	118½	Currency, 6's	127½
" 1868	118¾	New 5 per cents	118½
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	119¾
" 1867	120¼		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	115⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	21½
Erie	22	Union Pacific	93
L. S.	102¾	Toledo & Wabash	33
C. C. & I. C.	48	Harlem	130½
Pt. Wayne	94½	Adams Express	61
Do. Pref	94½	American Express	62½
Terre Haute	7	U. S. Express	51
Michigan Southern	94½	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86¾
North Western Com	44¾	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref	69½	Mail	102½
Rock Island	111¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	18½
Cleve. & Pitts	87¾	Panama	140
Fort Wayne	94¼	Iron Mountain	26
Western Union Tel.	87¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Penna. R.	57½	Com. Trans (A)	45⅞
Reading	20⅝	Lehigh Nav. Div	43½
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	102¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	102
Oil Creek (A)	14½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	88
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, March 13, 1876.

Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. The customs receipts were $357,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $180,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486@489. Gold was strong, opening at 114¾ and closing at 114¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. Government were firm. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, the leading features having been an advance in Northwestern consolidated gold coupons from 98½ to 94. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consolidated 6's sold at 110¾, and do. 8s at 114¾. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota 1s's brought 50, and Hannibal & St. Joe consolidated at 80. State securities were dull and steady.

At the opening of business on the Stock Exchange this morning Pacific Mail was weak, and under a free pressure to sell declined from 18¾ to 18¼. This had a depressing effect on the general market, but shortly after a firmer feeling set in, and prices, fractionally up to 1¾ per cent., Pacific Mail, Erie, Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island, St. Pauls and Michigan Central being the most prominent in the advance. At the second call prices showed a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent., the latter for Pacific Mail, but it subsequently recovered ¾. The course of the market was irregular late in the day, the Granger shares and Western Union being firm and the remainder of the list weak and lower. The greatest change was in Union Pacific, which sold down from 66½ to 63 on increased business. There was a decline of 1¾ in Erie on realizations. Pacific Mail fell off to 20 and closed at 20¼@20⅜; Panama Railroad at 139½ bid without sales; after the second call at 137 bid and offered at 139. American District Telegraph advanced to 31. Consolidation Coal opened at 44¾, and at the close was quoted at 41 to 42¾. Canton declined to 42, and closed at 42½ bid and 45 asked. The other changes toward the close were slight. The transactions aggregated 242,000 shares, of which 36,500 were Pacific Mail, 28,600 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 4,000 Rock Island, 21,200 St. Paul, 90,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, 5,000 Union Pacific, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123¾; 5-20s '65, 118¾; do. new, 119¼; do. '67, 121¾; do. '68, 123; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 119; new 5s, 118¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 48¾; do. new, 42; Virginia new, 34; old 35; Missouri 6s, 103¾.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 87¾; Pacific Mail, 20⅜; Adams Express, 105¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86¾; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 115¾; Erie, 22; do. preferred, 38; Harlem, 143½; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 94½; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 95¼; Illinois Central, 108¾; Pittsburgh, 96¼; North western common, 44¼; do. preferred, 85¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 45¾; do. preferred, 83¾; Toledo & Wabash, 34; do. preferred, 94; Fort Wayne, 109¾; Terre Haute, 4; do. preferred, 11¾; Chicago & Alton, 106¾; do. preferred, 10; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 47; Burlington & Quincy, 184; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawana, 119; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 19; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union, 109¾; Grand, 108¾; Mariposa, ; do. preferred, 7; Panama, 137; Missouri Pacific, 113.

LONDON, March 13—5 P. M.—Silver is in demand. The supply is limited. Bars are very firm at 53½ pence per ounce. Consols: money, 94 5-16; account, 94 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 104; Erie, 19¾; do preferred 34.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes, 60f 70c.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—U. S. new 5s, 101 3-8.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, March 13, 1876. }

The leading merchandise markets continue dull and devoid of anything particularly new or important; the hand-to-mouth policy is still pretty generally adhered to; neither jobbers or consumers are disposed to anticipate future wants, which is owing to a want of confidence; while there is no good reason apparent, there is more or less apprehension in regard to the future. Moreover, the events of the past few weeks, both local and national, have not been a character to inspire confidence, and but for these, business, there is reason to believe, would be much better than it is; in addition to a light demand, it is complained that there is little or no margin for profit, also that collections are unsatisfactory.

APPLES—The receipts although not large, are sufficient to keep up the supply, and while there is a fair demand, prices are easy but unchanged; sales are being made in a regular way at $4, $4.50 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Dealers complain that there is little or no margin at current rates, that they are lower here relatively than at the source of supply.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in light stock but there is sufficient to meet the demand which is light; quotable at 35@75c ₰ gallon.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3@3½c; Refined do., (80 per cent.) 3¾@4c; Pearl ash, 7@8; Potash, 7c; Niagara Soda, 3¾@4c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 2@2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₰ ₰ bbl to the city and ₰ to country; XX $1@; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—We have to report a continued dull market; the demand is mainly for small lots, and notwithstanding the receipts ever since the first of the year have been small, the supply is still largely in excess of the demand. We continue to quote prime navies at $1.20@1.25 per bushel, and there is no inquiry for any other kind.

BUTTER—There is no abatement in the demand for prime stock, the supply of which is scarcely sufficient to meet present requirements, hence the recent sharp advance is fully maintained. Sales at 30 asse for prime to choice rolls; extra choice, 34@36c; 25@28c for medium to good and 18@20c for common. The receipts during the past few days have been increasing, but the most of that coming forward is old stock of an indifferent quality, and the supply of this is accumulating, as there is not much call for it. The impression is among dealers is that prime butter is destined to be good property for some weeks to come. The production is usually light at this season of the year, and the roads are so bad that it is very difficult for farmers and pedlars to get in and out from market.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 ₰ doz
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 50 do

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2.00
No 2 Hurl	2.25
No 4 Hurl	3.00
No 3 Hurl	2.75
No 2 Hurl	2.50
No 3 carpet	2.75
No 2 carpet	3.00
Fancy Parlor	4.25
Stock Brush (48)	2.00
Stock Brush (24)	1.00

Whips, 6, 8 and 10 inch ....1.25@1.75 per dozen
Toy Broom ....1.00@1.50

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for all grades, but more especially for hurl and long green. We quote hurl at 10@11c for choice; No. 2, 9@9½c; choice green that will work up, 8@8½c; choice medium and covers, 7½@7¾c; insides, 6½@6¾; inferior, 5¼@6c, long green crooked, &c; red tipped crooked, 3@4c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and the recent sharp advance is fully maintained—$15@16 ₰ bbl.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement in the demand and no change in rates, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜ "	15½ "
⅞ and 5-16 in. diameter	16½ "
Tarred rope and bath yarn	14½ "
Hay, stave and lashing twine	15½ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16½ "
Sand Pump Rope	14½ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11½ cts. per lb
⅜ "	12½ "
⅞ and 5-16 in. diameter	13½ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	11½ "

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville, $2.00@2.25 ₰ bbl; Rosendale, $2@3.50; Youghiogheny, $2.00@2.25; Portland, $7@7.50. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4; New York, $3.50; Michigan, $4.50. White Limes, Cleveland, $1.40@1.50; Akron, $1.30@1.75; Ohio, $1.30@1.75; Land Plaster, $2.75@3.25.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 lb Blackberries	$2 30	2 lb Bartlett Pears	$2 00
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Common Pears	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple	2 00
2 lb Red Cherries	1 90	2 lb Quinces	2 00
2 lb Gooseberries	1 90	2 lb Raspberries	2 75
2 lb Green Gages	2 00	2 lb Strawberries	2 00
2 lb Egg Plums	2 00	2 lb Damson Plums	1 90
2 lb Damson Plums	2 50	2 lb String Beans	1 50
2 lb Peaches	2 75	2 lb Winslow's Corn	2 25
3 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Peas	1 60
3 lb pie Peaches	1 60	3 lb Tomatoes	1 60

CHEESE—There is a very fair demand, but prices remain unchanged. We quote Ohio Factory, 12½@13c; do New York, 14½@15c. There has been a good export trade ever since the first of the year, and the supply at the seaboard is considerably reduced in consequence.

COAL AND COKE—There is a fair trade in Coke but prices are still reported unsatisfactory; $2.40@2.50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh. Coal continues dull, and in consequence of the mild weather, the consumption has been comparatively light all winter.

COPPER—Manufactured Copper has been advanced 1c ₰ lb, and it is said the card is being closely adhered to.

COOPERAGE — Continues dull. Oil Barrel staves, alone, $2@30; do matched, $30@32; Heading, $12@15. Oil Barrels unchanged and dull; common $1.25; city supplies, $1.35@1.50.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, and prices are weak and barely maintained; this may be attributed largely to the abundance and cheapness of foreign. People generally will buy Evaps in preference to either Apples or Peaches, because they are so much cheaper. Apples quoted at 5@5c ₰ lb for common to choice. Peaches—prime old halves, 11@12c, and 13 @15c for peeled. Blackberries reported very dull at 12 @13c for prime. Pitted Cherries, 28@30c; unpitted very dull—nominal at 8@9c. Raspberries—none in the market.

EGGS—The receipts during the past week have been heavy, and with the market overstocked, prices declined from 2 to 3c ₰ dozen; we now quote at 14c @15c ₰ doz. If the cold snap, which set in to-day, should hold out for any length of time, the market will stiffen up again, but if not, we need not look for prices to advance much above current quotations, although the consumption is generally large at this season of the year.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and presents no important features deserving of special notice; there is a very fair demand for good standard flours, and they are being held with considerable tenacity at full prices, but poor stock, made from sprouty wheat, and there is a good deal of this character offering, is hard to sell at any price. We continue to quote: Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; amber, $7.00@7.50; fancy white wheat brands, $8@8. Rye flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat Flour, 2c2½c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—In light supply—sales of choice live geese at 57@58c. Mixed, 23@40c.

FISH—There is an increasing demand, as there always is at this season of the year, and there have been some changes in prices recently. Our list has been carefully revised and corrected, as follows:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel		$14 00	₰ bbl.
No 1 do	do	12 00	do
Ex No 1 shore	do	25 00	do
No 1 Shore	do	25 00	do
Ex No 1 Bay	do	20 00	do
No 1 Bay	do	18 00	do
Ex No 2	do	16 00	do
Large No 3	do	12 00	do
Split Labrador Herring		$$@4 50	do
Split Shore Herring		4 25@ 4 50	do
White fish		4 75	₰ half bbl
Lake Herring		3 75	do
Large Georges Codfish		6½c	₰ lb.
Medium do do		5	do
Boneless Codfish		7	do
Trout		12	do
No 1 Herring		40c	₰ box
Spring do		50c	do
Smoked Bloater Herring		$1.75	do

GINSENG—We quote clarified at $1.30@1.40. Crude, $1.10@1.12. Demand fair.

GROCERIES—Sugars are firm at the recent advance, with a fair demand. Coffee has stiffened up again; at the seaboard there is more activity but there has been no quotable change to note in prices. New Orleans Molasses in fair demand at unchanged rates and the same is true of Syrups and Teas. Prunes and Currants are in good demand, especially the former, in consequence of being so much cheaper than domestic dried fruit.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	8¼@8½

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice		N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGAR.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	12¾	Standard Ex C	9½
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¼@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10½		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	26½
Good Rio	20½@21¼	Roasted Java	35 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	30 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7.00
Superior Wax	7¼	Wells Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	4 50		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch			9¾
Pearl Starch			5½@ 6
Lump Glimmers, No. 1 and 2			6½ @ 90
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs			5 @ 6
Bi Carb Soda, in boxes			8
Concentrated Lye			$4 50@5 50
Pearl Barley, per ½ bbl			6 00
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B			8 50
Oat Meal, half bbls			4 50
" German Mills			4 87½
Shot—drop			2 50
Shot—buck			2 75

GRAIN—The grain markets are still reported dull and unsatisfactory; the demand continues light —confined to supplying immediate wants, and as prices are lower here relatively than at the source of supply, there is little or no margin for profit. The market for Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; there is considerable inquiry, mostly from country millers, for good stock, and the supply here is light, but there is no scarcity of Sprouty Wheat and little or no demand for it. Good to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1.30@1.35. The Oat market is dull and with increased offerings, a light demand and the supply accumulating, prices are weak and lower. We now quote at 39@40c for mixed and 41@43c for white. Shelled Corn is in light supply and notwithstanding the demand continues light, the market is firmer; Ohio and Indiana mixed, 47@48c on track; and do Yellow, from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, would bring 55@ 56c, but it cannot be laid down here much under 60c, hence there is none of it on our market. Ear Corn is in fair supply and light demand, hence the market is dull, but prices remain unchanged; quotable at 45@46c, according to quality and condition. There does not appear to be much inquiry for Rye, but the receipts continue light and prices remain about as last quoted, 80@82c. Barley is still reported very dull, and there is such a difference in quality that it is difficult to give quotations.

HAY—Baled continues very dull and while the receipts have fallen off somewhat, the supply is in excess of present wants, which appear to be unusually light; upland prairie, $9@12; timothy, $14@17, according to quality and condition. In consequence of the bad roads the offerings of loose, from country wagons, are light but the demand is limited; quotable at $12@20.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6½@ 7		
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾@ 8		
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 @ 9		
Green Salted Calf	9 @11		
Green Butcher Cows	5½		
Green Butcher Steers, light	6		
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8		
Green Butcher Calf	10		

HOMINY—Quiet and unchanged; quotable a $@3.75 ₰ bbl to the trade, and $4@4.25 in a small way.

LEATHER—General trade has been quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country		0.31@ 0.39	
Oak Sole, city		0.34@ 0.45	
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid		0.29@ 0.36	
Red Sole, Oronoco		0.28@ 0.31	
Red Sole, good dgd		0.25@ 0.30	
Oak, Rough		0.24@ 0.27	
Harness, city		0.32@ 0.36	
Harness, country		0.30@ 0.35	
Harness, No. 2 and common		0.28@ 0.32	
Fair Skirting		0.40@ 0.43	
Fair Bridle, ₰ doz		$4.00@$6.00	
Bell Leather		0.40@ 0.44	
Finished Calf		0.90@ 1.25	
Finished Upper, ₰ foot		0.18@ 0.22	
Finished Kips		0.80@ 0.90	

LUMBER—The following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$25 00
" No 2	21 00
Best No 1 Tulip Siding	75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	26 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Mouldings 4c per inch square per running foot. Inside Shutters, 6c per square foot. Outside do, 7c per square foot. Window Frames and Sash from $2.50 to $3.50 per window.

Four Panel Doors from $2.50 to $3.50 each.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots and there has been no change in prices. Bran $16.00@18 ₰ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@23, as to quality.

OILS—Proctor & Gamble's extra Lard Oil, $1.12@1.15; do. No. 1, 97@0; No. 2, 70@73c. W. Alexander & Co.'s Extra, $1.05@1.07. Miners' Oil, per car, 60@62c; white, 65@67c. Linseed Oil, 60@63c. Carbon is quotable at 11¾@12c ₰ gallon for standard brands.

ONIONS—$1.75@2 ₰ bbl.

PEA NUTS—Jobbing demand only. Choice white 6¾@8c; red, 5¾@6c.

PECANS—In light supply and limited demand. Sales at 10½@11c.

POTATOES—The market has stiffened up somewhat within the past fewdays, and, as compared with the date of our last report, prices are a shade better —we now quote, on track by the car load, at 80@35c ₰ bushel. It is but reasonable to look, however, for there is not much prospect of prices going much higher, for the reason that the supply is large, and increased receipts are almost sure to follow any perceptible advance in prices, as this is all that is required to bring them forward.

PROVISIONS—The general spirit of the market is firm and there is a very fair jobbing trade, but there is more or less apprehension in regard to the future, and both wholesale and retail dealers, as a rule, are not disposed to carry much stock. It is worthy of notice that hogs are scarce and notwithstanding the receipts continue light; the packing season is about over, and butchers are buying very sparingly. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	14¾	Short Cut	23.25
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Lard, Prime	Leaf in tierces, perb l... 14
Ex Fat Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. 10 lb pails	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.	30	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Pig Tongues, per doz	75¢	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Rib Sides		Do. 3 lb do	18
Short Rib do	13¾	Flam Lard	9
Clear Sides	13¾	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1.90
Mess Pork, per bbl	$9.00@9.25	Pig's Feet, ½ bbl	1.00
Family Mess Pork	23.25	Do. do bbl	

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13c@14c ₰ lb; live do., 80@85c ₰ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16@17c.

RAGS—Scarce and firm at 2@2½c ₰ pound.

SEEDS—Clover seed continues firm, but the demand is light; $2@2.25 ₰ bushel; Timothy seed unchanged at $2.50@2.75. Little or no movement in Flax.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a fair trade, and the new card and discounts, it is said, are generally adhered to; we continue to quote at 40 & 10 off Pittsburgh list, which we annex as follows:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

5 by 8 to 7 by 9	$3 75	8 by 14 to 10 by 15	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	4 25	10 by 12 to 10 by 14	6 75
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 50	10 by 15 to 10 by 16	7 50
10 by 13 to 12 by 15	4 75	11 by 14 to 12 by 15	7 75
12 by 13 to 14 by 20	5 25	12 by 16 to 14 by 20	8 50
15 by 20 to 16 by 22	6 00	15 by 20 to 16 by 24	9 50
17 by 24 to 20 by 30	6 50	18 by 24 to 20 by 30	10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	7 00	11 by 28 to 24 by 36	11 50
18 by 32 to 24 by 36	7 50	20 by 30 to 24 by 36	12 50
26 by 36 to 28 by 44	8 00	30 by 36 to 30 by 50	14 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 50	9 00	30 by 52 to 30 by 60	15 00
30 by 46 to 30 by 54		30 by 62 to 30 by 70	16 50
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		30 by 72 to 30 by 80	17 50
30 by 58 to 33 by 60		30 by 82 to 30 by 90	19 00
28 by 60 to 40 by 60		30 by 92 to 30 by 100	22 50

All sizes over 92 inches in length, and not making 24 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches bracket.

WOODEN WARE—The advance in the card rates by manufacturers, to which reference was made in these columns several weeks ago, is still maintained.

No. 1 Tubs ₰ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	6 00
2 Hoop Pails ₰ doz	1 80
3 Hoop Pails ₰ doz	2 25
Globe Washboards ₰ doz (patented)	2 75
Clinton do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₰ box	60c@1 00

WHITE LEAD—At a meeting of the Western manufacturers, held at Cincinnati on the 9th inst., the price of trietly pure, in assorted kegs, was advanced to 10½c ₰ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11½c; in 12½ lb tin cans, 12c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, March 13, 1876. }

CATTLE.

The number on sale was somewhat less than that of last Monday, 597 against 697; of the 597 on sale, all but two cars were from Chicago, and some dealers reported that the average quality was not equal to that of last week. The Chicago bought cattle were reported as having cost from 3¼ to ¼ more and as a consequence dearer prices up to-day sufficiently to cover the increased cost, but the result was a rather slow market. The supply on sale last Monday was light and there was another small supply set to-day in consequence; but for this trade was unsprouty wheat, and there is a good deal of this character offering, is hard to sell at any price. We continue to quote: Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; amber, $7.00@7.50; fancy white wheat brands, $8@8. Rye flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat Flour, 2c2½c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—In light supply—sales of choice live geese at 57@58c. Mixed, 23@40c.

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No 1 do	do	12 00	do
Ex No 1 shore	do	25 00	do
No 1 Shore	do	25 00	do
Ex No 1 Bay	do	20 00	do
No 1 Bay	do	18 00	do
Ex No 2	do	16 00	do
Large No 3	do	12 00	do
Split Labrador Herring		$$@4 50	do
Split Shore Herring		4 25@ 4 50	do
White fish		4 75	₰ half bbl
Lake Herring		3 75	do
Large Georges Codfish		6½c	₰ lb.
Medium do do		5	do
Boneless Codfish		7	do
Trout		12	do
No 1 Herring		40c	₰ box
Spring do		50c	do
Smoked Bloater Herring		$1.75	do

GINSENG—We quote clarified at $1.30@1.40. Crude, $1.10@1.12. Demand fair.

GROCERIES—Sugars are firm at the recent advance, with a fair demand. Coffee has stiffened up again; at the seaboard there is more activity but there has been no quotable change to note in prices. New Orleans Molasses in fair demand at unchanged rates and the same is true of Syrups and Teas. Prunes and Currants are in good demand, especially the former, in consequence of being so much cheaper than domestic dried fruit.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	8¼@8½

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice		N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGAR.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	12¾	Standard Ex C	9½
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¼@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10½		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	26½
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Old Gov. Java	34		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	30 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7.00
Superior Wax	7¼	Wells Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	4 50		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch			9¾
Pearl Starch			5½@ 6
Lump Glimmers, No. 1 and 2			6½ @ 90
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs			5 @ 6
Bi Carb Soda, in boxes			8
Concentrated Lye			$4 50@5 50
Pearl Barley, per ½ bbl			6 00
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B			8 50
Oat Meal, half bbls			4 50
" German Mills			4 87½
Shot—drop			2 50
Shot—buck			2 75

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HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are clear or partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, northeast to southeast winds, and high, followed by slowly falling barometer.

Amusements To-Night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lillie Eldridge as *Helen Stanley* in "Tempted."

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—A vaudeville entertainment, including the Garetta troupe.

THE HELFRICH MYSTERY.

Adjourned Meeting of the Coroner's Jury Last Night—No Verdict Yet.

According to adjournment, the Coroner's jury in the case of Peter Helfrich met again last evening, at Fairman's undertaking establishment, and continued the inquest.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Schmidt, the proprietor of the saloon on Spring Garden avenue. He corroborated the evidence of his wife, who testified at the previous meeting of the jury.

Frank Campbell stated that he heard that a man named Michael Welsh had said in a saloon on Ohio street that he had seen Helfrich thrown out of a saloon, and that he went to his home and told his (Welsh's) wife to look at the newspapers the next morning to see about the murder. He had therefore subpœnaed Welsh. The latter being sworn testified that if he did make any such statement, he was intoxicated at the time, and that on the night of the murder he was at home. He denied having seen Helfrich at all on that night. Patrick Lyon testified that Welsh had been in his house on Cherry street from 7 until after 10 o'clock on the night of the murder and he had then gone to his home.

Campbell stated that he had heard that a woman by the name of Liberty street, near Madison avenue, had heard some person quarrelling at the corner about 1 o'clock on the night of the murder. The inquest was then adjourned until this evening, when the lady and the saloon Keeper, in whose saloon Welsh made the statements mentioned, will be present.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election To-day for President and Directors.

The election for a new Board of Managers for this institution takes place this day. The members should see to it, that intelligent and active business men are selected so that needful reform in the management will be secured, and the Chamber of Commerce be made a living, energetic and efficient aid to the business of the city, as it ought to be. If it has been found in the past year that the Board, or any of its officers, were incompetent, or inefficient, or careless of the interests and objects of the organization, a better man be put in their places. Surely it is desirable that Pittsburgh should have a vigorous and useful Chamber of Commerce, and it is also surely possible to have it. It only needs that now, at this election, the merchants, manufacturers and others most concerned should attend the meeting today, and of the rival tickets select and vote for the best, or cull from all of them the names most likely to impart new life and efficiency to the current operations of the organization.

The election will be held between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. The following tic ket has been suggested:

For President—Thos. M. Howe.

For Vice Presidents—J. F. Bravo, William McCreery, J. T. Stockdale, J. S. Slagle, Mark Watson, J. K. Moorhead, H. W. Oliver, Jr.

For Directors—A. M. Marshall, Capt. R. C. Gray, Addison Lysle, Edward Gregg, C. Meyran, J. G. Siebeneck, Simon Reymer, J. D. Weeks, Dr. D. Hostetter, George A. Kelley, B. Swearingen, G. W. Hailman, C. A. Carpenter, William Rea, D. Wallace, M. F. Herron, A. Kirk.

BREVITIES.

····The Legislative Committee of Inquiry resumes its work this morning.

····Councils just "whooped" the appropriation ordinance through yesterday.

····Nothing of importance was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Temperance Alliance.

····Returns from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards were acted upon yesterday by the Board of Revision.

····There were sixteen deaths in Allegheny city last week. Nine of the decedents were males and seven females.

····John Conley, the counterfeit nickle man, was committed to jail yesterday by Commissioner Gamble, in default of $1,000 bail.

····Several persons were baptized on Sunday afternoon in the Monongahela river, from the south bank, by Rev. G. H. Humphreys.

····The number of letters sent from Allegheny to the dead letter office in Washington between January 3d and March 6th was 1,200.

····Edward Ray, the man who was drawn through the rolls at Lewis, Dalzell, Bailey & Co.'s mill, at Sharpsburg, on Saturday, has died.

····Jacob Bailey, an Allegheny butcher, residing on Ohio street, complains that $240 in cash were stolen from his house Sunday night while he was at church.

····Peter McGovern and Michael Caughey are held for having a row from Mr. L. L. Shaner at a ball at old City Hall last week. The watch was found in their possession.

····The country in the neighborhood of Ebensburg, Cambria county, is full of wild pigeons at present. Thousands of them have been killed during the past few days.

····An admission fee of twenty-five cents is to be charged to see the installation of Bishop Domenec, at St. Peter's Church, in Allegheny, next Sunday. The proceeds are to be applied to the relief of the poor.

····Numerous additional robberies are being brought to light daily and laid at the door of Mary Ann Dugan, the accomplished despoiler of private residences by the aid of the basket trick.

····Alderman Edgar's constables are looking for a nineteen year old young lady who, it is claimed, was enticed from her home for purposes of prostitution, by a man named Loufman.

····The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. George Cochran presiding, and agreed to call a special meeting of Common Council to award the contract for the new Hope engine house.

····The St. Cecilia Cornet Band will give a grand entertainment at Emerald Hall, Sixth avenue, on Thursday evening, March 16th, 1876, when they will make their first appearance in new uniform. An exhibition drill by the Heath Zouaves.

····The laborers on the Northwestern railroad, beyond Perrysville, it is said, cannot get any pay for their work and have lived for days on nothing but dry bread. The contractors should rise and explain. Broad is a poor producer of muscle.

····Last evening, about six o'clock, a boy attempted to get on a train which was crossing Federal street, Allegheny, and missed his footing, and was thrown to the ground, within a few inches of the track. He made a very narrow escape from being run over.

····The "Philomathic" Circle will add to the enjoyment of St. Patrick's Day by giving one of their delightful theatrical entertainments at the Avenue Theatre in the evening. Robert Emmet and the Limerick Boy will form the leading features of the entertainment.

····Last evening an old lady named Mrs. Hastings, who resides on Poplar street, Herlock street, Allegheny, slipped upon the sidewalk in front of her residence and fell. One of her arms was fractured and she was severely injured about the head. Dr. R. B. Smith was summoned and attended her.

····Henry Kreager, the proprietor of the Fourth avenue saloon that was pulled on Sunday evening, and Thomas Murphy, his assistant, were fined $100 and costs yesterday by the Mayor. If they fail to settle, Claremont will accommodate them until long after the May apples have ripened.

····The Young Men's Central Prohibition Club met at the Alliance rooms last evening, and discussed the expediency of nominating a Prohibition candidate for President of the United States. A decision was postponed until the next meeting. The question was open to discussion by all persons interested.

····On Sunday a frame hotel at Sewickley, the property of Mr. Chas. Cooke, was destroyed by fire. For over half a century the hostelrie has been a land mark as a halfway house between Pittsburgh and Beaver. A portion of the furniture was saved. The loss will be $2,000.

····Mention was made in the GAZETTE yesterday, of two railroad accidents caused by foolhardiness in jumping from trains, but the names were not stated. Yesterday it was ascertained that the name of the man who risked his life by jumping from the Atlantic Express, and lost a leg, is Johnson. The Limited Mail jumper is George Britton. His injuries are so serious that he may possibly die.

PERSONAL.

····Mr. John Shepherd, the old-time Liberty street baker, called at our sanctum yesterday. For the last seven years he has been rusticating on his fine farm in Luzerne county, in near proximity to the "*Molly McGuires.*" His strong attachment to his old neighbors here, and to Pittsburgh, with all its faults, impels him to revisit us annually or triennially. Notwithstanding his near approach to three score and ten years, and his patriarchal gray beard, it would seem that his rural life, and the sowing a bagful and reaping a barnful, has renewed his youth. He looks as vigorous and laughs as jollily as thirty years ago, when he and we had not began to grow old.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Hotel Proprietors

who are about fitting up their tables and bars with glassware, will find the best stock in the city at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

Ale and Beer Spigots.

Liquor Mixers, Bar Spoons, in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Veto of the Appropriation Ordinance.

Action of the Mayor Not Sustained—The Bill Approved in Both Branches Without Difficulty—Expression of Sentiment—The Legislative Inquiry to be Furnished with Knowledge—Liens on Brownsville Avenue Property—New Business.

A regular meeting of the city Councils was held yesterday afternoon. The interest that was so generally felt in the probable action upon the Mayor's veto of the appropriation ordinance found its manifestation in the crowded lobbies, and the unusually full attendance of members. In the Select branch only six Councilmen out of seventy-two were absent, and only two out of forty-four in the Common branch. Following is a full account of the proceedings:

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MOEROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at twenty minutes past two o'clock. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Barckley, Bates, R. B Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Denniston, Dietrich, Doyle, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Felker, Geo. Fox, Gregor Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Glass, Goldthorpe, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, McConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neil, Perry, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schill, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, Welsh and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Clerk then read the message of the Mayor, as published in the GAZETTE yesterday morning, vetoing the ordinance levying taxes and making appropriations for the year 1876. On motion of Mr. AIKEN it was received and filed.

OPENING THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that Councils proceed to a reconsideration of the ordinance. The motion carried, and Mr. Shipton then proceeded to speak upon the measure. He said that it was hardly necessary to enter into an extended refutation of the statements contained in the message of the Mayor, but he would indulge in a few observations that might assist his fellow members in arriving at correct conclusions regarding the matter. In preparing the ordinance the Finance Committee, instead of allowing a reduction of $19,000,000 in the valuation of the city, as stated by the Mayor, made a reduction in round numbers of $20,000,000, thereby reducing the total to $135,000,000. From this was taken for exonerations, lost taxes, &c., $15,000,000, leaving $120,000,000, as the basis upon which the ordinance was prepared. To show the exact estimates and receipts of 1875, Mr. Shipton stated that the appropriations for last year were based on a net valuation of $127,000,000. On a levy of 3¼ mills for city tax the receipts were estimated at $444,000; the actual receipts were $422,000. The levy of fire tax was estimated to bring $127,000; the actual receipts were $119,695. Of the old city special tax the actual receipts were $44,116 46; the amount really needed was only $33,000, being $26,116 for the payment of interest and $7,000 to be applied toward the extinguishment of the debt; the remainder of over $11,000 goes into the Sinking Fund. Water works interest tax, estimated receipts $175,000, actual receipts $160,000. Business tax, estimated, $149,000, actual $144,000. Monongahela Wharf, estimated, $10,000, actual, $6,520. Allegheny Wharf, estimated, $2,500, actual $1,977. Mayor's office, estimated, $40,000, actual $26,762. Mr. Shipton continued in this manner until he had named nearly all the items in the ordinance, and noted the estimated and real receipts from each. He then stated that in framing the appropriation bill for 1874 the error was committed of re-appropriating outstanding taxes to the amount of $100,000. In 1875 the same thing was done, until now the deficiency amounts to $1,000,000. The bank amount of outstanding taxes is $235,000 which, if it could all be collected, would leave a surplus of $60,000 over and above the deficiency. In conclusion he said that the City Clerk to the Controller, had informed him that to collect these outstanding taxes it would take fifty per cent. of the whole amount. The speaker held that the disappropriations that have been made, but that the ordinance for the present year would cure all defects.

Mr. LITTELL—Will he tell us what the deficiency in the Treasury actually is?

Mr. SHIPTON—$175,000.

CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

City Treasurer Magee being present, a motion was made that he be heard on the points at issue. It was carried, and the gentleman stated that hard times and a lack of money prevented him from closing the accounts of the tax collectors for the last fiscal year. He had made every endeavor to collect the taxes, but found that it could not be done, and he felt it incumbent upon him to give the collectors all the time consistent with an ultimate safe collection of the money. The reductions and exonerations made by Councils he was compelled to respect, and had to show his authority therefor to the Controller. Last year the receipts were less than the estimates, but every dollar received was expended in paying the interest and other necessary expenses. The amounts taken from the Sinking Funds were to be made good.

Mr. LITTELL read from the Act of Assembly of April 19, 1873, which requires the appropriation ordinance to be adopted in January or February, and then asked whether, under the law, Councils had authority to pass the ordinance.

Mr. SHIPTON said that in reality the Finance Committee has only about three weeks in which to prepare the ordinance, for the reason that the fiscal year does not end until the 1st of February and the accounts of the Controller are not balanced until after that time. It never once occurred to the committee that the ordinance would fail to secure the signature of the Mayor.

City Attorney Bigelow, in compliance with a request for his opinion, said that under the provisions of the act of 1873 it was necessary to pass the appropriations either in January or February. He believed that Councils had performed their functions and exercised their powers within the time prescribed by law. To make the ordinance valid it must be approved by the Mayor, or in default of his signature, by a three-fifths vote of Councils. The latter had no power to change any of its provisions. The disapproval of the Mayor would not affect its legality.

A CONTRARY OPINION.

Mr. LITTELL said he dissented from the opinion of the City Attorney, and expressed his belief that if the ordinance was passed it would be illegal. A better and safer method he thought would be to go to the Legislature, as had been done before, and get the appropriations legalized. An adherence to law that was plain would prevent the litigation and trouble that would certainly follow should the bill be passed. On the last January of every year the legal doors are thrown open to Councils to commence their labor of drafting the appropriation bill, and on the last day of February those doors are closed. Two months are given in which to do the work and give the Mayor ten or fifteen days in which to examine the result, and if not complied within that time it can be ascribed to no other cause than dilatoriness and negligence. The very fact that the law requires the appropriation ordinance to be passed in January or February conveys with it the implication that it cannot be passed in any other month of the year.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE—Did not Councils pass the ordinance under the law?

Mr. LITTELL—I answer that with your own common sense.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE—It passed but met with an obstacle, and we are now endeavoring to devise means by which to get over that obstacle.

The President—I decide that if the Mayor can veto the ordinance in March Council has, by the same rule, the privilege of passing it over his veto if deemed proper.

The debate being finished the vote was taken on the question whether the ordinance should be approved, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The ayes and noes were called, and the bill was approved by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Barckley, Bates, R. B. Brown, Bruce, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Denniston, Dietrich, Doyle, Epping, Felker, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froelich, Geiger, Glass, Goldthorpe, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kerr, Lappan, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, Mc. Clurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, Eugene O'Neill, John O'Neil, Perry, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schill, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, Welsh, and President Gross—66.

Nays—Messrs. Buckley, J. K. P. Duff, Evans and Kernan—4.

James Littell declined to vote.

NEW BUSINESS.

The regular order of business was next resumed, and Mr. HUNTER presented an ordinance changing the name of First street to Fort street. Referred.

Also, a communication from Health Officer Gray stating that a vacancy existed in the Board of Health, caused by the death of Mr. John D. Fleming, which it was incumbent upon Councils to fill. Received and filed.

Mr. E. M. O'NEILL, a resolution directing the preparation of an ordinance regulating the licensing of pea-nut stands. Adopted.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, petition for a gas lamp on Wylie avenue. Referred.

Also, petition of S. R. & W. J. Patterson for a reduction of wharfage. Referred.

Mr. POWERS, an invitation from J. P. Treacy, Grand Marshal, for Councils to review in front of Municipal Hall the procession on St. Patrick's day, which is also the hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. Accepted.

Mr. GLASS, petition of John Rubenstein for the appointment of a sub-committee of the Road Committee to visit Soho run and devise relief for the property holders in that vicinity from the slides of earth which occur so frequently. Referred.

Mr. JEREMY, petition for the removal of the horse market from the Allegheny wharf. Referred.

Mr. MCKINLEY, petition for a gas lamp on Cedar street. Referred.

Mr. GEORGE FOX, petition of Mr. Bruggeman for privilege to erect a frame stable in the Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, resolution requesting all city officers to assist the Legislative Inquiry now in progress by furnishing facts, information and papers necessary for a thorough investigation, which can but add to the already high reputation and credit of the city. Adopted.

Mr. GREGOR FOX, resolution directing the City Controller to issue a warrant in favor of C. J. Schultz for the amount assessed by the Viewers for the bridge over Four Mile run, on Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Mr. J. K. P. DUFF, petition for a board walk on Boquet and Atwood streets, in the Fourteenth ward. Referred.

The Chair, petitions for a gas lamp at the corner of Railroad and Centre streets; for another south of the foregoing, on Centre street, in the Twentieth ward; also, on Rebecca street, between Penn and Friendship avenues. Referred.

Also, petition for fire plugs on Rebecca street, between Penn and Friendship avenues. Referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution for a warrant in favor of John Winstine for $20, overpaid business tax. Adopted.

Also, an ordinance authorizing a temporary loan to pay the interest on bonds issued for the improvement of Penn and other avenues in the city. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the refunding to the Etna and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Companies of tax paid for 1874 under a misapprehension. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the refunding of $9.30, overpaid taxes, to Gustave Hagan, of the Fifth ward. Adopted.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, reports of the Water Committee for January and February. Received and filed.

Mr. HUNTER, report of the City Property Committee for February, returning with a negative recommendation the resolutions providing for seats in the lobbies of the Council chambers, and for the rental of one of the rooms in Municipal Hall to a military company. Received and recommendations concurred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, report of the Market Committee for February. Received and filed.

Mr. HERRON, report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee for February. Received and filed.

Mr. KERR, from the Ordinance Committee, presented with an affirmative recommendation an act supplementary to and incorporating the City of Pittsburgh. It provides for separate instead of joint committees of Councils. After some debate the bill was laid over.

Mr. E. M. O'NEILL, from the Legislative Committee, presented sundry proposed Acts of Assembly having a local application, the recommendations concerning which we have already published. They were disposed of as recommended.

Mr. SAWYER submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Ordinances to ascertain there seems to be no prospect of getting the Legislative appropriation asked for, to cease all labor on the new water works and discharge all the engineers, laborers, etc. Referred.

THOSE CONTEMPT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MACCONNELL stated that during the early part of February the gentleman from the Twenty-second ward, Mr. Murray, presented in Council a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting held in the Twenty-second ward, and on his (Mr. MacConnell's) motion they were returned with the silent contempt of Council, because they were of a highly disrespectful character. In view of the fact that Hon. T. M. Howe and other well known gentlemen, who were present at that meeting, had informed him that no such resolutions were adopted, and as they considered the action of Councils severe, and in a measure reflecting upon them, he moved that said action be expunged from the record of Council.

Mr. MURRAY—Mr. Howe was present at that meeting and the resolutions were offered and adopted in his presence. He said they were a little tart but he supposed all right.

Mr. MACCONNELL—As it is a question of veracity between Mr. Murray and Mr. Howe I withdraw my motion.

Mr. CARR presented a resolution directing the City Attorney to refrain from filing any liens against the property abutting on Brownsville avenue. It proves a considerable debate, during which it was shown that such action on the part of the City Attorney would be setting a very bad precedent, which might be repeated with just as much equity in the cases of other improvements similar to Brownsville avenue. When it came to a vote the resolution was lost.

A resolution directing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election in the Twenty-second ward, to fill the vacancy in Common Council caused by the resignation of Mr. D. B. Morrison, was adopted.

Mr. HOLLIDAY called up an ordinance locating Hoffman street, from Grand avenue to Gardner street. Indefinitely postponed.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Madison street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed.

Adjourned.

[illegible]

Also, ordinance locating Harrison street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second street. Passed.

Mr. FOX from the Police Committee presented the February report.

Mr. NISBET presented the report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts. Received and filed. The accompanying resolution for the payment of the claim of King & Parke was passed.

Mr. FINNERTY, from the Committee on Appeals, presented the monthly report. The accompanying recommendations for exonerations and abatements of taxes were approved.

The report of the Market Committee, including that of the election of three Market Constables, was received and filed.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Business from Select Council being called up, the President read the message of Mayor McCarthy accompanying his return of the appropriation ordinance, and vetoing the same.

City Attorney Bigelow being present made the same statement that he made in Select Council, that in his opinion the repassage of the ordinance over the veto would hold good.

Mr. SETTENBERG moved to concur in the action of Select Council in passing the ordinance over the Mayor's veto.

Mr. AULL spoke in favor of the motion. He believed that the Mayor had an object in view in vetoing the ordinance, and that that object was to block the wheels of Government. The City Treasurer had claimed that the levy should be made upon a basis of a valuation of $120,000,000 and upon that valuation the levy was made. Deducting the uncollectable taxes, and the losses by abatements, the amount remaining would very closely approximate the estimate made in the ordinance, and leave very little to go on. If anything should be collected over the amount included in the appropriations, an act of Assembly made it returnable to the account of the Sinking Fund; hence any objections against the ordinance on that account were puerile. The speaker further asked: Who helped to make the debts of the city? In his opinion no one was more responsible than Mayor McCarthy, and for him to complain of that debt now was, in the speaker's opinion, very much out of place. The speaker thought it was possible that Mayor McCarthy was a good deal sharper than any member of Councils, yet the Mayor was the father of the Equalization Bill, against whose workings he [the Mayor] now protested. He further stated that he favored the passage of the ordinance over the veto, and expressed his confidence that such action would be taken. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, no one else having anything to say, and the question being called, the vote was taken, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aull, Bell, Boucher, Clark, Coll, Conway, Dickson, Dauler, Fling, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Ferson, Hahn, Helmold, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Laughran, Lemer, Mears, Moore, McCafferty, Nanliker, Neely, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Rott, Thompson, Torrence, Voskamp, and President Negley—35.

Nays—Messrs Hagan and Roth—2.

Messrs. Atchison, Hagan, Morrison, Reynolds, Robeson and Wainwright were not present, and Mr. Foley declined voting for reasons expressed at a former meeting.

The requisite number of votes in the affirmative to pass the ordinance over the veto being recorded, the ordinance was declared good.

All other business from S. C. was concurred in.

A report from the Board of Guardians of the Poor stated that a vacancy existed in that body by reason of the resignation of Samuel Glass. Mr. PETER nominated Jas. Mcontooth, Esq., to fill the vacancy, and he was elected by acclamation.

THE WATER WORKS.

Mr. FOLEY offered a resolution calling attention to the proposition of Messrs. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., to complete the Water Works, engines, &c., and recommending action on the same.

Mr. FOX offered an amendment referring the matter to the Water Committee, with directions to report as to the expediency of adopting the proposition. Adopted.

The original resolution of Mr. Foley was referred to the Water Committee, accompanying the proposal.

Mr. FOX presented a resolution providing that no foreman shall be employed for any gang of street laborers less than five in number, and also providing that said foreman shall be a practical laborer. The resolution created considerable comment, a special committee of five for examination and report.

Mr. BOUCHER presented a resolution directing the City Controller to issue a warrant to P. Moran & Co. for $7,523.21, on account of Hill street. Referred.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution directing the Controller to issue a warrant in favor of Frederick Lawrence for $12,000 on account of Adelaide street improvement. Referred.

Mr. NEEB presented a communication from a New York town addressed to Councils. Referred to the *Freedom's Friend* by Mr. FOX, who occupied the chair.

Mr. FINNERTY offered a resolution directing an ordinance to be prepared compelling all railroads crossing Penn avenue to put up chains at all crossings on the approach of trains to prevent loss of life and property. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to reconsider the action on the ordinance relating Murray avenue. Agreed to after considerable discussion. Before a motion to recall the ordinance could be made, a motion to adjourn was offered and prevailed.

[illegible] Trial List for To-Day.

[illegible] Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the rule on assignee continued until 20th inst.

[illegible] Wm. Jahn, of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

J. & A. Hays & Co. et al. vs. Robert McMillan, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Order granted on debtor to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt.

The case of the United States vs. William Britton, of Brownsville, is on trial. It is before Judge Kirkpatrick, this city, where the and the indictment charges that Britton improperly removed spirits from the "cistern room." $20,000 worth of property is in issue.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Elizabeth Lawrence vs. John B. Lawrence. T. B. Alcorn, Esq., appointed to take testimony.

James M. Hartford vs. Duncan, Criswell Gray. Verdict for the plaintiff for $212.25.

Samuel and Fanny Marx vs. Jacob Bernstein. On trial.

Same vs. Same. On trial.

The Liberty Improvement Bank vs. B. E. Miller. Plaintiff takes a non-suit.

Frank P. Kohen vs. Joseph Franklin, doing business as John McCallip & Co., Mercantile Agency. On trial.

M. B. Diamond vs. Hugh Diamond et al. Verdict for defendant.

Trial List for To-Day.

Pinkerton vs. Torrens et al.

Taylor et al. vs. Smith.

Liberty Improvement Bank vs. Kelley.

Loveridge vs. Bidwell et al.

Potter et al. vs. Foster et al.

Reed et al. vs. Wray et al.

Sneathen vs. Deer.

McKnight et al. vs. Cunningham.

Sands et al. vs. Jackson.

The Hutchinson Oil Refining Company vs. Brown.

Brown vs. Anawalt.

Hodilus vs. Howard.

Neeland vs. Fox et al.

Wheeler vs. Miller et al.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Wm. S. and Clarinda J. Marks vs. S. A. Burd; action to recover on a contract. Verdict for plaintiffs with 6¾ cents damages.

James McKay vs. Wm. Welsh. Verdict for plaintiff for $14,477.20. An action to recover for goods sold.

Wm. C. Chambers vs. H. M. Pratt. Rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense. Reasons filed.

Edwin Davis vs. R. J. McClure et al. Motion to take off *non* suit.

Amy Beritvieser by her father, vs. Crystal Glass Works. On trial.

Kleber Bros. vs. W. W. Bradshaw and W. J. McIlwain. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Coleman et al. vs. Graff & Co.

Wanderlich vs. Waring & Co.

Floyd vs. White.

Herbert vs Hodgson.

Bennett vs. King et al.

Nolte vs. German B. and L. Association.

Vancleve et al. vs. Wilson.

Phillips et al. vs. Reed et al.

Haffay vs. Crinkshanks.

Hickock vs. Murphy.

Levy vs. Shore et al.

Shields et ux. vs. Hughes.

Clemens vs. Boyd.

Connell vs. Blue.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Arthur Hobson and Washington Swain, charged with forcible entry and detainer, were acquitted.

Andrew Lippert, charged with *forniz et* [illegible] committee for February. Received and filed.

BIG ROBBERIES.

Depredations on an Extensive Scale at Brownsville—Arrest of the Thieves—One of Them Badly Shot.

For six or eight weeks past the store of Messrs. H. & N. Hormell, shoe merchants and clothiers, of Brownsville, Fayette county, has suffered considerably from the periodical nocturnal visits of thieves, who depleted the stock of goods to an extent that bade fair, if continued, to impair the finances. After consulting with a number of his friends Mr. Hormell decided to place a watch for the fellows, and accordingly, on Saturday night last, Chas. Keisinger, Silas Dougherty, and N. Hormell, armed with blunderbusses of approved pattern, stationed themselves in the store and kept a keen lookout for the anticipated marauders. About two o'clock on Sunday morning the noise of operations at the back door informed the sentinels that their prey was about to step into the trap set for them. In a few minutes the door opened and two men walked into the store. They were welcomed with a volley, the effect of which one of them will carry as long as he lives. The robbers turned and fled, the wounded one yelling like a wildcat, and taking to the river they waded through three feet of water, around an old warehouse that abuts upon the stream, until they reached a large culvert, in which they took refuge, and where they were found about four o'clock in the morning. One of them proved to be Walter Berry *alias* "Dick Turpin," who was released from the Workhouse but a short time ago, and the other was David Victor, a man who has served two terms in the Penitentiary. Both of them are residents of Brownsville. Berry was shot through the neck and hip, and wounded slightly on one of the legs. Their pockets were searched, and stowed away in odd and unexpected places about two wagon loads of articles of every conceivable kind were discovered. The assortment was really wonderful, embracing groceries of all kinds, perfumery, drugs, hardware, clothing, &c., &c. The stuff, our informant states, will be more than two horse wagon loads. In addition to the two named above, Mrs. Julia Victor, mother of David, and Berry's wife were also arrested. At Scaright's, about six miles from Brownsville, Victor Jones, Mrs. Dutton and John Dutton were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies and receiving stolen goods. The prisoners were all taken to Uniontown, and committed to jail, except Mr. Dtutan, who is highly spoken of, and Mrs. Berry, both of whom were released on bail. The affair has created the greatest excitement in Brownsville, and was the topic of general conversation there on Sunday. Among the stolen goods was found a bunch of keys, which, upon being tried, were found to open nearly every store door in the town.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The Necessities of Business Compel a Large Manufacturing Firm to Infract the Statute.

On Sunday Chief Ross, of Allegheny, in passing, noticed that the cooper shop of the Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company on Allegheny avenue was in full blast and he reported the matter to Superintendent that proceeding would be instituted against the company for violation of the Sunday law. In reporting the fact to the Chief Inspector reports were made in the case, and last night a representative of the firm called at the office, and furnished the facts in the case. The company have very large contracts on hand, which were not completed in time a large loss would evolve upon the company. This was the remote cause of the Sunday activity, but the immediate reason was that recently the cooper who supplied the mills of Wheeling left his business suddenly and his business was transferred to the company. These kegs are made by a patent process and it required sometime to prepare the Wheeling works for the transaction of their business. And in the interim the kegs had ceased to be made in Allegheny and shipped to Wheeling, deprived of their kegs the mills in Wheeling would be forced to suspend operations, and the Keg Company supplied, in the present stress of business, the company were forced to work on Sunday. The works at Wheeling will be in running order this week, and that, the infraction of the Sunday law will not occur. The breach of law seems to have been caused by a pressing and unavoidable necessity, and in the application of the law there is, in this case, room for discretion, and a conscientious Chief will be guided by principles underlying the strict letter of the statute.

Card to the Public.

Richle Bros., U. S. Standard Scale Works of Philadelphia, wishes to inform their many friends and patrons that they have removed their Pittsburgh store from 285 Liberty street to 43 Smithfield street, near the Central and Monongahela House, where they have better accommodations to display their many improvements in the Scale line, where they hope to meet their friends and the public in general. Call and examine the construction and simplicity of their Scales before purchasing elsewhere.

Death from Chloroform.

The *American Journal of Dental Science* for March gives an account of Two Deaths from chloroform—one in Birmingham and one in London. Not more than two drachms were administered and every precaution taken by the surgeons, and yet death resulted.

Dr. G. W. Spencer, 254 Penn avenue, gives *gas* for the painless extraction of teeth. *Gas is the only safe anæsthetic.*

Permanent Restoration of Sight.

Mr. Heaton Luse, of Carmichaels, Green county, Pa., who published a card of recovery of sight by operation of Dr. Sadler, the noted Oculist of Penn avenue, this city, in eight days, now reports a complete and perfect recovery. This is a remarkable case, and fully sustains Dr. Sadler's reputation as a most skillful oculist.

Fine French and Bohemian Cut, Engraved and Decorated

Goblets, Champagne and Wine Glasses, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable. TUH-S

WANTED.

WANTED—PAPER HANGING DONE at reduced rates; whole houses taken at bargains. Call on or address JOHN NAGLE, Practical Paper Hanger, No. 17 Page street, Allegheny City, Pa. c26

WANTED—3 MARRIED AND 3 SINGLE GLE German gardeners want places, understand green houses, hot beds, grapes and flowers, have best of references; 3 drivers, German and colored, with very best of reference, want places; colored waiter or driver, good appearance, with reference, want places; cooks, housework girls, chambermaids, dining and sewing girls, with reference, can be had on a few hours' notice, for city, or distance out; families can change girls as often as they wish for one month; good American and German girls can get places at once. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 139 Fifth street, first door from Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Trip Hammer, 1 Planer, T. C. MCLAIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A STEINWAY in first-rate order. Price $250. Call at 114 Page street, Allegheny. b59

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Harness Leather, Fair Bridle, Fair Skirting, Lace Leather, &c. THORP & CO., 144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at JAMES HILL & CO.'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa

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The whole or part of an an old established retail coal business, and will lease for a term of years, yards, landings and coal elevators. For terms inquire of the undersigned at No. 19 West Third street, Cincinnati, at 11 A. M. JOHN COCHNOWER.

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